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STILL TIME TO AVERT 'POSSIBLY IRREPARABLE' DECISION ON EUROMISSILES

LD311135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "West Europe Facing a Choice"]

[Text] It may be a long time since West Europe has been faced with such a crucial choice as that facing it in these concluding months of the year. The future will depend on which of the two orientations, now being discussed so turbulently and I would say passionately there, is chosen. What lies ahead: The halting of the arms race or a new upswing in it? The development of detente or a return to the cold war? The intensification of businesslike cooperation with the socialist countries or teetering on the edge of the abyss?

Dangerous Design

It is perfectly clear now what dictated the campaign of truly monstrous content and scale about the alleged "Soviet threat" to West Europe mounted last summer by the U.S. and NATO propaganda services. Its organizers had to intimidate the West Europeans so that they would abandon their resistance to plans which are highly dangerous to them--plans to turn their countries into launchpads for U.S. missiles targeted on the USSR.

Behind the smokescreen of this campaign the Pentagon and NATO elaborated a far-reaching design: Since, under the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna by L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter, strategic intercontinental nuclear forces are to be equalized, they would try to create new and so called medium-range continental-strategic nuclear forces capable of reaching regions deep inside the USSR from West European territory.

They conceived this perfidious plan taking into account the fact that similar medium-range Soviet missiles cannot reach U.S. territory. Well, as for the destiny of the West European countries which, by agreeing to the deployment of U.S. continential-strategic missiles on their territory, would attract a mortal risk of a retaliatory strike [otvetnyy udar], it does not worry the Pentagon leaders in the least.

When the secret talks in NATO had been concluded and the psychological attack against the West Europeans had prepared the ground for the implementation of the new U.S. design, this plan was made public.

It so happened that at that time I was in the FRG which, according to the NATO ringleaders' designs, is to be the main launchpad for the U.S. continental-strategic missiles, and I had occasion to observe at close hand everything which took place.

On the morning of 6 October I bought a fresh copy of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE published in West Europe and read a sensational report on its front page: "Plan for New Missiles in Europe Is Backed." Under the headline was published a 5 October Washington dispatch couched in solemn tones, stating:

"A NATO high-level group has approved a U.S. plan for deploying in Western Europe 572 nuclear-armed missiles that would be capable of striking targets in the Soviet Union, Carter administration officials said yesterday. It is now expected that a formal (formal! therefore the actual accord was reached earlier--Yu. Zh.) decision by the Western alliance to place a new generation of medium-range missiles in Europe will be announced at a meeting of NATO defense ministers in mid-December."

USSR's Peace Initiative

I repeat, that was the morning of 6 October. On the same evening the whole world heard the calm, confident speech delivered in Berlin by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev--he exposed the aggressive essence of the designs of Pentagon and NATO, warned against the grave consequences its implementation would inevitably entail for countries agreeing to accept U.S. continental-strategic missiles and counterposed new peace initiatives to this plan.

"With regard to military superiority, that remains to be seen, as they say," Leonid Ilich noted. "Of course, the socialist countries would not view with indifference the NATO militarists' efforts. In that case we would have to take the necessary additional steps to reinforce our security. We would have no other way out. But one thing is perfectly clear: The implementation of NATO's plans would inevitably aggravate the situation in Europe and would greatly poison the international atmosphere as a whole."

To prevent this turn of events so undesirable for all sensible people, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev put forward a detailed program of action opening the way to the prevention of a new spiral of the arms race.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech made a tremendous impression in the FRG and indeed throughout Western Europe. Whoever I talked with at that time--all of them, even the representatives of the extreme rightwing of the opposition admitted the great significance of the proposals he submitted. FRG Chancellor Schmidt, Foreign Ministry State Secretary Van Well, and the leaders of all factions of the Bundestag--the Social Democrat Wehner, the Free Democrat Mischnick and even the Christian Democrat Kohl--welcomed this speech in their conversations, although, naturally, with different nuances. Newspaper reports attested that there was a similar reaction in the other NATO countries.

Nonetheless you could not fail to see that so far among these countries' ruling circles matters are going no further than general polite and favorable assessments. Meanwhile the leaders of the United States and the NATO military machine have recovered from the initial shock and switched to counterattacks aimed at somehow neutralizing the impact of the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives on very broad public circles.

The U.S. President's Assistant Z. Brzezinski was the first to attack these peace proposals. Then the President himself stated that although L. I. Brezhnev's proposal was "interesting" and "might prove very promising" the United States insists on the immediate acceptance of its demand for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

At the same time a group of U.S. "experts" headed by Brzezinski's deputy, D. Aaron, sent posthaste to Western Europe, engaged in "twisting the arms" of the NATO country governments which would like to examine the Soviet proposals in a constructive spirit before accepting the United States' dangerous missile gift.

New Maneuver

To reassure anxious public opinion, one more maneuver has been thought up. I was told in Bonn that it is planned that the NATO Council session, which is to meet in mid-December to examine the question of the new U.S. missiles, is to take a two-part decision. In the first, I was told by authoritative interlocutors, it is proposed to state that the West European NATO members approve the U.S. decision to immediately start production of continental-strategic missiles and state their intention to deploy them on their territory. [paragraph continues]

The second, my interlocutors asserted, will contain a proposal to the Soviet Union to begin talks on the mutual limitation of the numbers of these missiles. Here I was told that the new U.S. missiles will be created no earlier than 1983 so that, they said, there is time to reach an agreement.

It is not hard to see that in reality it is planned to propose such talks under conditions whereby the NATO military bloc would act from positions of already having decided to produce and deploy new missiles capable of striking the USSR. Here no secret is made of the fact that, as people there put it, the "arms control" which the authors of this design want to propose at the talks is intended in practice to boil down to a demand for a unilateral reduction in our missile weapons which balance out the West's nuclear weapons in Europe.

On 19 October the New York TIMES wrote that "the U.S. administration and the allied countries' governments are close to an agreement on the general outline of arms control proposals which envisages the reduction by the Soviet Union (just listen to that--by the Soviet Union!--Yu. Zh.) of the existing number of medium-range missiles."

So that's what it's all about! Those who want first to foist on Western Europe a decision to deploy continental strategic missiles and only afterward to offer talks intend during those talks to put forward from the position of a "fait accompli" deliberately unacceptable proposals running counter to the principles of equality and identical security.

It is no accident that the New York TIMES goes on to disclose: "This approach, officials point out, reflects the viewpoint resolutely upheld by the American administration--that, whatever the outcome of the new arms control negotiations with Moscow, the United States must rapidly take measures to modernize its nuclear potential in Europe by deploying 572 ballistic and cruise missiles in West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy."

The U.S. President himself has also made remarks in the same spirit in a letter to Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, which the New York TIMES reported 27 October: "I cannot imagine any circumstances in which this decision would be changed."

After that the question arises: Why then are talks being proposed?

The Hour of Decision Is Striking

In this situation a growing realization that the talk of negotiations after a decision has been made to deploy American continental strategic missiles is only to reassure alarmed public opinion is making itself felt increasingly strongly in Western Europe. And so, voices protesting the haste in deciding issues on which Europe's future depends are ringing out more and more loudly. Too much is at stake for people to allow themselves to be flung headlong into the abyss.

Sober-minded politicians in the NATO countries are recalling that the Soviet Union is proposing that the possibility of limiting not only intercontinental but also other types of weapons be discussed immediately after ratification of the SALT II treaty, within the framework of the SALT III negotiations--with regard, of course, for all the relevant factors and with strict observance of the principle of equal security for the sides. Moreover, these politicians recall, the Soviet Union is agreeing to reduce in comparison with the present level the number of its medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the country's western regions on condition that no additional continental strategic missiles are deployed in Western Europe.

To that it may be added that 10 years ago, when the talks with the United States on strategic arms limitation were just beginning, the USSR proposed considering the issue of not only intercontinental missiles but all nuclear weapons, including medium-range missiles, but the United States rejected this at the time.

As UNSERE ZEIT, the FRG communists' newspaper, rightly wrote on 26 October, "it is necessary first to negotiate on disarmament, not to confront your partner with dangerous faits accomplis. Anything else would be irresponsible and suicidal."

I recall the admonitory remark made by Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman W. Brandt on 13 October, at the height of the dsipute in Bonn over the issue of deploying the new American missiles: "German and European history in the last 100--or at least 50--years abounds in missed opportunities. Some people's reactions to Leonid Brezhnev's speech in East Berlin give rise to misgivings that an opportunity for negotiation on safeguarding peace will once again not be used."

The next few weeks will show events develop. Time is flying by. But it is still not too late to avert a decision that may prove irreparable.

EUROSTRATEGIC MISSILES VIOLATE USSR-U.S. EQUALITY, IDENTICAL SECURITY

LD311321 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 44, 26 Oct 79 pp 4-6 LD

[L. Semeyko article: "Does NATO Need 'Euromissiles'?"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin proposals on questions of military detente in Europe have elicited an unprecedentedly sharp and extremely contradictory reaction in the West: unconditional approval, cautious skepticism and undisguised irritation. As France's L'AURORE writes, "this time NATO and Europe, too, are faced with a choice of decisive significance for their future."

Indeed, the Soviet proposals have been made at a critical time, when the destinies of not only the SALT II treaty and, consequently, of subsequent Soviet-American talks but also of European confrontation in the sphere of nuclear and conventional arms are being determined. The complex issues of the military correlation of forces between the USSR and the United States and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact are now particularly closely interwoven in a single ball, and it is not yet too late to resolve them in favor of the concerted consolidation of the equilibrium and the subsequent lowering of its level.

NATO's European Arsenal

"The chief strategic problem of the eighties is control of the intermediate category of weapons capable of hitting Europe," the Washington POST writes editorially. It is hard to disagree with the importance of this problem. The U.S. and NATO plans for the deployment of "Euromissiles" undermine the foundations of the established nuclear equilibrium both in Europe and in the USSR-U.S. link.

Only recently in the SALT II treaty did Moscow and Washington succeed in agreeing on important provisions consolidating their strategic parity on the basis of quantitative and qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms and the principle of equality and identical security. However, their different "geopolitical position," as people in the West not like to call it, remains as before. Unlike the USSR, the United States has allies in possession of nuclear weapons. A considerable proportion of America's nuclear might is deployed close to Soviet territory. The new "Euromissiles" planned for deployment could make a substantial addition to U.S. strategic might aimed at the USSR. The more so as America's forward-based devices deployed in Europe already represent a serious danger which the USSR cannot ignore.

The 8,000 American nuclear warheads stored in Europe at approximately 100 points quite graphically characterize the scale of U.S. forward-based forces. No less than 2,000 of them can reach Soviet territory with the help of very diverse delivery vehicles: Pershing-1 missiles, tactical aircraft--Phantoms, F-111s and others--and aircraft from carriers cruising European waters. If the Pershing-1 system, whose range is 740 km, is capable of making a nuclear strike on Kaliningrad from FRG territory, it is not hard to calculate how far inside the western part of the USSR nuclear warheads can be delivered by F-4 and F-111 fighter-bombers (with ranges of 1,300 and 2,300 km respectively). The Western press mentions Leningrad and Kiev at least, as well as many other important targets in the European part of the Soviet Union. It is also important to take into account the yield of the nuclear charges being delivered. The yield of the Pershing-1 reaches 400 kilotons (let us recall that a nuclear bomb with a yield of approximately 13 kilotons was dropped on Hiroshima). F-4 aircraft are capable of carrying bombs with a yield of more than 1 megaton. According to some Western assessments, the U.S. forward-based forces in Europe include up to 800 delivery vehicles (108 Pershing-1s and approximately 700 nuclear-capable aircraft). These vehicles alone, according to assessments by Western specialists, could destroy up to 20 percent of the Soviet Union's industry and population. In addition, according to Pentagon plans, the United States can triple its forward-based forces in a week by bringing in reinforcements from the American Continent.

A considerable proportion of the American nuclear potential in West Europe is kept in a permanent state of enhanced combat readiness--which is in itself fraught with the threat of conflict. In addition, USSR territory can also be reached by those delivery vehicles for mass-destruction weapons which are at the disposal of U.S. allies. These comprise hundreds of missiles and bombers.

The new NATO plans, which are to be examined at the December session of the bloc's Council, provide for the deployment of 572 Pershing-II missiles and land-based cruise missiles in at least four countries--Britain, the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands. And they will all be capable of delivering nuclear weapons to a strategic depth inside Soviet territory. This is precisely why the West has nicknamed them "Eurostrategic." To judge from foreign press materials, it is planned to add a third stage to the two stages of the Pershing-1 missile--as a result of which its range will be increased to 1,600 km. The variant also cannot be ruled out that a fundamentally new missile will be created. It is planned to create different warheads for the Pershing-II, and their accuracy is to be increased considerably (just one "warhead" program costs $1 billion). The range of the land-based cruise missiles will be no less than 2,400 km.

Thus, whereas previously NATO strategists maintained that their nuclear weapons in the European theater of war are designed chiefly for use on the battlefield, now they do not hide the fact that "Euromissiles" are a typical strategic weapon designed exclusively for strikes against Soviet territory.

About Superiority and Equality

The chief thesis of apologists of the creation and deployment of the new "Euromissiles" in West Europe is that the USSR supposedly has nuclear superiority on the European Continent. Characteristically, there is not the slightest convincing proof of this. If you look through all the "research" which talks of "the USSR's superiority," you can only be amazed at the diversity of the figures characterizing the data for the self-same weapons systems and at the desire to overstate in every possible way the data for Soviet systems and to understate those for Western systems.

But this is generally of little concern to certain Western politicians and strategists who are certainly not interested in objectivity. Their postulate is: "Soviet nuclear superiority in Europe is clear."

The USSR, as well, incidentally,as many objective experts in the West, believes that an approximate equilibrium of forces has evolved in Europe. "Approximate" does not mean exact: NATO is stronger in some respects, and the Warsaw Pact in others.

Here is one example. According to official Western assessments, the number of American "tactical" nuclear warheads in Europe is almost twice that of the Soviet Union. In turn, certain indicators of the USSR's nuclear might on the continent exceed Western indicators. On the whole, however, equilibrium of forces exists.

This equilibrium was consolidated by the creation of new Soviet nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. Precisely consolidated--without overstepping the line of equilibrium. This was necessary from the viewpoint of insuring the equality and identical security of the sides in Europe. The Soviet Union carried out that task by means of the qualitative development of its weapons systems while at the same time reducing the number of missile delivery vehicles and medium bombers. In other words, this was not a surge forward but a balanced strengthening of the Soviet nuclear potential, reasonable from the viewpoint of maintaining equilibrium.

The quantitative reduction of that potential which took place is not denied in the West. "The facts are true," the Washington POST writes,"but their interpretation is deceptive." Pentagon officials state that despite the reduction the "total number of Soviet warheads targeted on NATO countries is growing." But if so, is it really legitimate that these officials would like the opposite to happen--an increase in the gap in the quantity of the sides' nuclear warheads on the European continent?

The qualitative modernization of Soviet missiles in Europe is presented by certain Western circles in an extremely one-sided way, and is often deliberately distorted. For instance, they often assert that the new Soviet SS-20 missiles (in Western terminology) allegedly have a significantly greater range than those formerly deployed in the western part of the USSR. They tell ordinary people that these missiles can hit targets anywhere "from Naples to Edinburgh" (FINANCIAL TIMES). But has the Soviet Union, which created ICBMs 20 years ago, really been unable to hit European targets until now?

From the political viewpoint the USSR's initiative is a really bold step, capable, as the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes, of introducing "absolutely new emphases in the policy of detente." Its implementation would prevent a dangerous arms race in new directions and would consolidate detente, and not only in Europe. The more so as the USSR has expressed its readiness even to reduce the nuclear potential deployed in its western regions if, of course, no additional "Euromissiles" are deployed in West Europe. But the first responses to L. I. Brezhnev's proposal on averting a "Eurostrategic" arms race indicate that some people are seeking to cast doubt on the political value of this proposal, submerging its essence in a debate of a military-technical nature.

However, obviously it is first necessary to accept the Soviet proposal in principle. It could then be discussed at the conference table, including discussing the necessary technical aspects of implementing the proposal: what missiles the USSR intends to reduce, how many there will be and so forth. Running on ahead is in no way justified, it can only put secondary issues before the main point.

The campaign around "Soviet nuclear superiority" in Europe, as we see, is a biased one. Any unprejudiced person understands that the Soviet proposals are by no means a "trap" or an attempt to obtain unilateral Western rejection of plans to deploy "Euromissiles" without any compensation. Compensation is promised authoritatively, so as to avert a new spiral in the arms race. Nor is this an attempt to "consolidate Eastern superiority," as certain leading figures in the FRG try to interpret the Soviet initative. There is no superiority, there is equilibrium.

What Are the Alternatives?

One alternative is to transform the FRG and other NATO countries into a launch pad for "Eurostrategic" weapons, which would radically change the strategic situation. And even after L. I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech certain influential Western circles and various mass media continue to insist on the implementation of these NATO designs. "If there is no plan for constructing and deploying these new missiles, Moscow will have no incentive to limit or reduce the deployment of its missiles," the Washington POST writes. An irresponsible statement, but characteristic: The desire to sow distrust in any Soviet proposals has become an obsession with some people in the West. Since Soviet missiles can reach even remote West European territory, "retaliatory" "Euromissiles" must be created, London's FINANCIAL TIMES asserts: "These missiles, for the first time ever, will be able to reach the Soviet Union." The newspaper would like to forget completely that for decades already, as noted above, the USSR has been under threat of strikes from the West European launch pad. "Diplomatic circles believe that this decision (on deploying 'Euromissiles'--L.S.) will give NATO a 'bargaining chip' at future talks on the deployment of strategic arms in Europe," AFP reports from Brussels. But the United States has already tried gambling on a "bargaining card"--creating more and more new weapons sytems so as then to try to obtain the necessary concessions from the Soviet Union. Experience shows that this is not only a fruitless path but also a dangerous one entailing escalation of the arms race.

The purpose of NATO's plans is not simply to modernize its "tactical" nuclear missiles. At issue here are qualitatively new nuclear systems. The question is being raised frankly and openly of a sharp building in the might of the nuclear hammer which, according to U.S. and NATO plans, is to strike our country in the event of war--not only a strategic hammer but a "Eurostrategic" one too. This is nothing other than a clear violation of the principle of equality and identical security enshrined in Soviet-American agreements and realized in the SALT II treaty. And in these conditions they expect the USSR to retain its "Olympian calm".

Here the ballyhoo around the presence of Soviet military advisers in Cuba must be recalled. This limited contingent of advisers aroused real hysteria in the United States about a "Soviet military threat" to the Florida coast. [paragraph continues]

The heat of passions was probably only slightly lower than in 1962 at the time of the "Caribbean crisis" caused by the appearance of a limited number of Soviet missiles on Cuba in the interests of its defense. These missiles, as is known, were withdrawn from Cuba in exchange for a U.S. pledge to renounce schemes to attack the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

The United States and NATO are now planning to deploy medium-range missiles close to Soviet territory, and in conditions of a fundamentally different strategic correlation than before. The USSR proposes that they do not do so, in exchange for a unilateral reduction in its own missiles. But by all appearances the West is still not inclined to display the same good sense as the Soviet Union displayed in 1962.

What is more advantageous to the interests of international security and the prospects for consolidating peace? A new arms race in Europe, or the path proposed by the Soviet Union? The answer is clear enough. Nato's upgrading" (a term which has become current in the FRG) entails not only a fundamentally new qualitative leap but also a quantitative leap in nuclear potential. Reacting to this, the USSR will adopt the appropriate measures. The level of military confrontation will rise still higher, and with no gurantee that at the end of that leap the NATO strategists will not declare the next "threat" of Soviet "nuclear superiority" and the need to build up their arms again. And so on ad infinitum. At the same time the Soviet proposal says "stop!" the dangerous escalation now: NATO does not deploy the "Euromissiles," and the USSR reduces the level of its nuclear might in Europe, with the prospect of further coordinated and mutual limitation and reduction of nuclear potentials.

The Soviet Union is by no means issuing a threat when it warns that if the first alternative prevails, it will adopt retaliatory measures. This is a reality which the West must reckon with.

An affective strengthening of European security, and of international security in general, is only possible by limiting and reducing arms and renouncing the creation of new types of arms, and not by rushing from the neutron bomb to "Euromissiles" in the unrealistic hope of winning nuclear superiority.

CPSU'S FALIN COUNTERS WESTERN RESPONSES TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD311431 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Sytze van der Zee interview with CPSU Central Committee International Information Department First Deputy Chief Valentin M. Falin in Brussels: "Moscow Awaits the West's Answer"--date not specified]

[Text] According to CPSU Central Committee International Information Department First Deputy Chief Valentin M. Falin the Soviet Union is still awaiting a reasonably well-founded reaction from the West to Russian President Brezhnev's proposals and is therefore not planning to put forward more new proposals. In saying this Falin was denying a report in the British Sunday newspaper THE OBSERVER that a new Russian initiative is pending which proposes the neutralization of the two German states, possibly leading to a reunification in the long term.

In an interview during a visit to Brussels Falin stated: "There is a French saying: The more you have the more you want....I believe that the content of General Secretary Brezhnev's speech is very complex and comprehensive. Our proposals concern all important aspects of military detente. Therefore the Soviet Union would once again be a target for criticism in the West if it took new initiatives without awaiting an answer.

"People would say: Look the Russians are only issuing propaganda; the previous proposals they made were not serious either....However we are not just issuing propaganda and our proposals are so important that we would like constantly to stress: study them thoroughly and do not try to see in them what is not there! Our aim is to bring all sides to the conference table."

[Question] What about the thrust of THE OBSERVER article?

[Answer] That article merely expresses the author's viewpoint, not the Russian position.

[Question] You yourself were Russian ambassador to Bonn for more than 7 years. Do you believe that there is reason to regard the FRG as "a time bomb in the heart of Europe," as THE OBSERVER article describes it?

[Answer] We have said repeatedly that the FRG played an active and constructive role in the detente process. We stand by that and we believe that the FRG will continue to play that role in the future.

[Question] How do you view the NATO countries' reactions to President Brezhnev's proposals?

[Answer] They are fairly diverse. In addition to strongly positive elements based on a constructive philosophy there have also been less constructive and even destructive reactions. Thos politicians and commentators do not understand what the proposals mean.

[Question] Some West European NATO countries have said that their acceptance of the modernization of nuclear weapons in Europe is dependent on a ratification of the SALT II agreement. What is your view of that argument?

[Answer] Those are two completely different questions. We wholeheartedly advocate implementation of the SALT II treaty. The significance of that agreement for the whole world is so great that any further comment is superfluous.

On the other hand the question of the so-called modernization has no connection with SALT II and, in our opinion, is even in conflict with the spirit of that treaty.

Moreover, SALT II deals with arms limitation and reduction. On the other hand the goal of the so-called "modernization program" is to deploy in West Europe weapons targeted on the Soviet Union. If we are to regard SALT not as an episode but as a process--so that a SALT III, SALT IV, SALT V and so forth should follow--we must insure that each step does not become even more difficult.

[Question] According to NATO the member states should first accept the modernization program in December since otherwise they would have no basis from which to negotiate.

[Answer] If we wish to discuss arms reduction it is not necessary to take such a decision first. That would simply lead to a qualitative extension of the arms race. The real question is completely different. Our medium-range missiles which NATO is so eager to discuss are an answer to U.S. weapons deployed in key positions in Europe or on the borders with socialist countries--the so-called forward-based system. Moreover the number of U.S. delivery systems, not including the French and British systems, is far higher than the number established on the Russian side to counter those systems.

Experience

[Question] The Americans claim that the Soviet Union is not prepared to limit its programs in exchange for promises on programs which are still on the drawing board. The Americans apparently experienced that during the past 10 years of negotiations on nuclear arms limitation. For example what did they receive in exchange for scrapping the B-1 bomber?

[Answer] I do not think that question is completely fair. First, the Americans did not place that question on the agenda. The initiative in negotiations on other subjects not settled in the SALT II treaty was taken by the Russians. Second, the Americans were not prepared to talk about other weapons. Third, the Soviet Union renounced a whole series of systems in the context of SALT II.

[Question] Can you give an example?

[Answer] One example is the fractional orbital systems which could have been very dangerous weapons if developed further. They were missiles which, after launching, described a great arc through the atmosphere in order to reach their targets undetected. Both sides scrapped their programs for the development of modern weapons.

[Question] The Americans want to know now what the Soviet Union is going to do in particular with the SS-20 missile. Is it prepared to freeze the number, or does it want to complete the production program first?

[Answer] General Secretary Brezhnev has said that over the last 10 years we have not only not increased the number of missiles and nuclear warheads [as published] but have even reduced it. We are prepared to reduce the number even further, provided that the other side is prepared to negotiate. This is an answer and at the same time an offer to our Western partners about which we wish to talk. But one thing is certain: We do not want the present parity to be threatened by the West. There is nothing, in our own plans which could affect that parity.

[Question] Is it correct that the Soviet Union intends to deploy at most 600 SS-20 missiles?

[Answer] This figure, which has been mentioned in various Western publications, is based on estimates made by NATO and not on Russian plans. This is a notorious technique which we have already experienced in the forties and sixties in the case of the strategic bombers and then the intercontinental missile.

SS-20

[Question] Could you perhaps stop playing at hide and seek and say a little more about the SS-20?

[Answer] These are technical matters about which I do not wish to speak. It is a matter of modernizing weapons that we already have in our army. Modernization is a process whereby a weapon is updated while continuing to perform the same role. NATO is constantly modernizing its weapons. But it is not correct--as at present--to denote by the word "modernization" a process with a totally different aim. This is misleading, because public opinion believes that something new is involved here.

[Question] Nevertheless, NATO does not have a medium-range missile, whereas the Soviet Union can hit the whole of West Europe with its SS-20 missile.

[Answer] NATO does have such a weapon at its disposal. In fact, the Americans have the Poseidon missile within the context of NATO planning. The fact that this missile is installed on submarines makes no difference. It would be the same if a missile such as the SS-20 were installed on a submarine. Perhaps that would be even more dangerous.... But if you are talking about the SS-20 and emphasize that this missile can reach any target in Europe, then I would add this: Earlier missiles which are now being replaced by the SS-20 had the same range. There is nothing new in this respect.

[Question] When and where could the negotiations on the limitation of medium-range missiles be conducted and what role could the European countries play in them?

[Answer] In response to our proposals, the Europeans themselves have said that negotiations can only be contemplated after the ratification of SALT II. 3ALT III is to some extent a logical continuation of SALT II. Preliminary consultations and the exchange of views to prepare for the negotiations could begin at any time. I can see no problem at all here. These negotiations must be conducted within SALT III because Russian and U.S. weapons are involved.

Form

[Question] So there will be no negotiations apart from the SALT negotiations?

[Answer] The Americans and we ourselves have not yet established what form the neogtiations will take. However, they must begin as quickly as possible after the ratification of SALT II--if necessary, on the following day.

We will still have to discuss with the Americans which of the European countries will take part in the negotiations and in what form. For our part, we have no objection to certain countries taking part in the negotiations or in the discussions on the issues concerned.

[Question] David Aaron, an envoy of President Carter's security adviser, Brzezinski, is currently visiting Europe to sound out the mood on modernization in the capitals. Is it a coincidence that you are also currently visiting Brussels?

[Answer] There is no connection at all. This meeting in Brussels was planned months ago. It is a meeting of the Security and Cooperation Committee.

[Question] What is your opinion of the debate on the modernization program which is being conducted in most West European countries?

[Answer] We do not wish to interfere in internal affairs, but we realize that this issue plays a great role. After all, it is vitally important for the whole of Europe and crucial for developments worldwide. Whether the policy of detente is or is not possible will depend on this. What is decided now will determine developments over the next 10 or 20 years, because the question is: Will we live with each other, we will live side by side or--which is even worse--ignore each other?

[Question] It has been said within NATO that your president's initiative is aimed solely at sowing discord--among the NATO countries but also inside the countries themselves. In the Netherlands a cabinet crisis has not been ruled out.

[Answer] We know that this kind of thing has been said. But our aim is not to play the NATO countries off against each other. In fact we want to seek to reach agreement on how we can make our coexistence in this one jointly shared Europe--since there are not two, three or four Europes--more tolerable and sensible. Whether we will succeed will be decided over the next few months. But further generations will have to bear the consequences of any decisions.

PRAVDA ON ITALIAN POLITICIANS DECISION: MISSILES OR DETENTE

LD311209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Zafesov dispatch under the rubric "Strengthening Security in Europe": "The Italian Dilemma"]

[Text] Rome, October--Italy continues to display interest in the Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the Berlin speech by L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet head of state. The main provisions of the Soviet leader's speech are constantly referred to in one form or another in newspapers and journals and in radio and television broadcasts on international topics. Naturally, they are discussed above all in the light of the question of the deployment of American Pershing-II and cruise missiles on the European Continent.

It must be said that many press organs have assessed relatively objectively the Soviet initiatives, their realistic nature and the Soviet state's good will, which is reflected in the unilateral decision to reduce its troops and arms deployed on GDR territory. At the same time the concrete nature of the Soviet proposals has caused confusion in those circles which are not averse to returning to cold war times and cannot conceive of international relations without confrontation.

The debate mainly centers on two aspects at present: whether new nuclear missiles will be deployed on Italian territory, and if so, what may be the consequences of such a decision.

The Italian Government's official viewpoint on this question is not known. As yet it is maintaining silence. That situation leaves even more room for all kinds of speculation and suggestions. On the whole what they amount to is that American missiles will be deployed on Italian territory all the same. LA STAMPA, a very well-informed publication, wrote that Italy has virtually already given its consent, at the last session of the NATO "high-level group," on one condition--the existence of a "dual key," that is, the situation whereby in order to launch Pershings from Italian territory the order from the White House alone would not be sufficient, and the Italian Government's consent would also be needed. Another newspaper--LA REPUBLICA--also spoke out very definitely on this point, writing that "Italy has adopted a commitment to deploy the missiles on its territory."

The near future will show whether that is true or not. However, it is already clear that certain political forces are trying to prepare public opinion for such a turn of events. Several mass media are trying to assure readers that as yet it is only a question of taking a general policy decision, which does not mean that missiles will be deployed on Italian territory. There are some which keep talking earnestly about the need to achieve some kind of "balance of forces" and "equilibrium" and about "Atlanticist solidarity," "partnership within NATO" and so forth. There are also many frank enemies of detente who resort to exasperating fabrications about a "Soviet threat."

IL POPOLO, organ of the Christian Democratic Party [DC], writes in particular that the Soviet proposals allegedly "pursue two goals: maintaining the Soviet Union's military and above all nuclear superiority, and arousing debate within NATO which could lead to an exacerbation of the differences between the United States and the European allies." Unfortunately this position meets with support among certain Italian politicians. Thus, for instance, F. Piccoli, chairman of the DC National Council, wants the European NATO partners to acquire the new nuclear missiles first, and then begin talks on arms reduction. What is this--the intention to talk with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength," or the failure to understand that the implementation of NATO's plans would inevitably exacerbate the situation in Europe and, as a result, throughout the world? Apparently both!

The new Soviet initiatives are a concrete, realistic expression of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and its concern for the fate of peace. Many people in Italy are aware of that. It is no accident that, alongside calls for the doors to be flung open for the American missiles, the Italian press also carries sober judgments based on an objective understanding of the prevailing situation. In reply to those who would like to give new impetus to the arms race and to poison the climate in Europe, PAESE SERA writes: "The Soviet peace offensive is in full swing, but it pursues no expansionist goals. Its sole task is to prevent a new spiral in the arms race."

The Italian Communist Party [PCI] occupies a clear position in the prevailing situation. At a special session the PCI directorate discussed questions of European security and expressed concern and alarm at the plans to deploy Pershing-II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in Europe. Such plans, a resolution adopted at the session notes, may be gravely detrimental to the relaxation of international tension and could entail a new stage in the arms race, involving arms of increasing destructive force. In conditions where there are already sufficient nuclear arsenals in the world to destroy life on earth, a new arms race spiral could in no way be justified. The serious and complex nature of the questions arising from the Soviet proposals, the Italian communists note, demands that they be examined with the greatest possible objectivity, since they concern the vitally important interests of the whole world.

The PCI again asserted its line of struggle for peace, disarmament and the consolidation of detente. The PCI directorate resolution notes that new impetus must be given to detente--and one such stimulus could undoubtedly be the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Senate, which would be a positive precondition for SALT III talks. "Italy does not need more weapons," the resolution notes. "Italian communists believe that the government can and must contribute to the cause of lessening international tension.... We must work in the interests of security in Europe, the continent which gains the greatest benefit from the policy of detente and which may now be transformed into an arena of new, extremely dangerous confrontation. We must deliver Italy from the threat of possible nuclear disaster and fight to insure that all countries' resources are directed toward the goals of progress, freedom and peace."

In Parliament the communist deputies questioned the government on its intentions with respect to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on Italian territory. The communist parliamentarians demanded that the government take up a clear position which could insure peace and security for Italy and other European countries.

The PCI's viewpoint, which is dictated by the interests of both national and European security, gave rise to fierce attacks from representatives of bourgeois parties. P. Longo, secretary of the Italian Social Democratic Party, saw in the communists' actions nothing more nor less than the "hand of Moscow." Undeniably, an argument worthy of cold war times. Such remarks can also be heard from representatives of the rightwing of the Republican Party.

Unfortunately the position of the Italian socialists is extremely diffuse. What it amounts to in essence is that there is no need to oppose the idea of deploying American missiles, but that arms reduction talks must be held. Let us note, incidentally, that none of the country's bourgeois political parties is venturing to come out openly against the need for dialog. However, they would first like to build up their "nuclear muscle," and then sit at the conference table. The emerging correlation of forces was probably assessed most frankly by IL GIORNO: "For most Italian political forces, except the communists," it wrote, "the Soviet proposal is unacceptable."

Of course, not everyone agrees with the prospect of making their country's security dependent on the transatlantic partner's will. In Italy many people adhering to differing political views assess the danger of the arms race soberly. For instance, Aristide Marchetti, a DC senator and secretary of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, believes that: "In the United States, as in West Europe, there are military and political forces which want to thwart the ratification of the SALT II treaty and which are discussing new, more dangerous and costly types of weapons. However, in Western countries in general and in Italy in particular there are also more sensible politicians and representatives of business and even of military circles who seek to prevent any halt in the arms race limitation process and who advocate peaceful coexistence and detente."

"We cannot but welcome the USSR's calls for peace and detente," Enzo Gemma, president of the (Promark) joint-stock company, told your correspondent. "The proposals which the Soviet leader L.I. Brezhnev made in Berlin reflect the Soviet Union's political realism. They are exceptionally specific and concern the most substantial features of East-West relations. It may be noted that many representatives of West European business circles understand their deep meaning and assess them positively. They are also meeting with a favorable response in Italian business circles."

Italians are becoming increasingly aware that NATO strategists are trying to turn their country into a launch pad for American missiles, concerning themselves not with Italy's security but with their own political aims. The choice still must be made.

GENERAL ROGERS VISITS ITALY BEFORE MISSILE DEBATE

LD010050 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Gen Bernard Rogers, supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, met in Rome the head of the Italian Government, the president of the republic and other Italian leaders. Local observers emphasize that the meetings preceded today's debate in the Italian Parliament on the problem of deployment of new American arms on Italian territory. Before General Rogers' visit, an American delegation led by Brzezinski's assistant, David Aaron, paid two visits to Rome with the purpose of exerting pressure on Italy.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARY PARTY REJECTS PLANS FOR EURO-MISSILES

LD312206 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Hague, October 31, TASS--The parliamentary faction of the Netherland's ruling party--the Christian Democratic Appeal has declared against deployment of the new nuclear-missile weapon on the territory of a number of West European countries. In its statement the faction of the Christian Democratic Appeal stresses the untimeliness of taking any decision at the December session of the NATO Council in favour of deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

In the statement adopted at the meeting of the faction it is said that the Christian Democratic Appeal comes against expansion of the existing nuclear arsenals through making operational new types of weapons of the medium radius of action. In the statement it is proposed that the number of nuclear warheads be reduced and stage-by-stage reduction of nuclear arsenals be held in the future. The Christian Democratic Appeal proposes in this connection that negotiations be held between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries in the next two years.

R. Lubbers, chairman of the faction of the Christian Democratic Appeal in parliament's second chamber has said that the main step towards reduction of nuclear armaments should now be ratification by the American Senate of the Soviet-American SALT-II treaty. This, he stressed, will be the foundation for further, SALT III, negotiations.

ANALYST SCORES BROWN'S ALLEGATIONS OF USSR MODERNIZATION

LD312134 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

["Pentagon's Propaganda Machine Skidding"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--TASS news analyst Viktor Zatsepin writes: Perhaps never before have political figures in Washington, and U.S. journalists after them, resorted to such contradictory and confused arguments in an attempt to silence new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, to justify the arms race. One gets the impression that the proposals put forward in Berlin by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to unilaterally reduce the number of Soviet troops and armaments in central Europe have taken the proponents of "a rigid course" towards the socialist camp unawares.

Pentagon's propaganda machine has skidded. "The Russians are building up their strength in the European Continent." "The trend towards a strengthening of the military potential of the Soviet Union continues." And at the same time: "The USA has strengthened its air force, the navy and is trying to enter new areas." "The Soviet threat is growing." "The USA possesses an unsurpassed might." "The Soviet proposals pursue propaganda objectives."

U.S. newspapers, quoting statements by different high-ranking officials from Washington, are replete with such mutually exclusive statements.

Realizing, perhaps, that such statements do not provide answers to the numerous questions put by rank-and-file Americans who positively appraise the peaceable intentions and good will displayed by the Soviet Union, Washington politicians have resorted to an ultimate, tested means: They decided to impute to the Soviet Union something they would wish the Soviet Union had said.

With this aim in mind, they are attempting to distort the thrust of the Soviet proposal with regard to its readiness to reduce, over the current level, the quantity of nuclear medium-range weapons deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union on condition that Western Europe does not deploy any additional U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons. According to U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who spoke at the October 28 press conference, referring to the Soviet proposal, thus, allegedly, means that the Russians will continue the modernization which includes replacing older systems by new ones with smaller megatonnage but with a greater number of warheads.

Nothing of this kind was ever said in Berlin. The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev said: "We are prepared to reduce, over the current level, the number of nuclear medium-range weapons deployed in the western areas of the Soviet Union on condition, of course, that there is no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe." And no more than that. These clear-cut and unambiguous proposals do not say a word about any plans to "modernize" or to "improve."

What did the U.S. secretary need such fact-twisting for? The answer is only one. It is very difficult for the Pentagon, in the light of the reaction to the Soviet proposals displayed by the peoples of Europe and, for that matter, of the United States, to impose on Western Europe a new spiral of the arms race fraught with a danger to it. How much easier it would have been for Washington to achieve implementation of its plans had there been no Soviet proposals about withdrawing 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and reducing the medium-range nuclear weapons. And it would have been quite simple if Moscow had announced an increase in the strength of its troops and missiles in Europe. In that case, the strategists from the Potomac would not have been forced to rack their brains over how to mislead the public opinion and the peoples demanding peace and tranquility, over how to continue to do what is demanded of them by arms manufacturers and paltry internal political calculations.

RUMORS OF U.S. WITHDRAWAL OF NUCLEAR WARHEADS FROM EUROPE

LD312128 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In the last few days the Western press has been discussing rumors according to which the United States will announce in December the withdrawal of 1,000 tactical nuclear warheads from Western Europe. Our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes in this connection:

Although Washington has not officially confirmed the news, the Atlantic press comes out for the U.S. intention and describes it as generous (?unilateral) gesture, as an important step toward military detente in Europe, and so on.

Allow me to doubt this. According to circles close to the Pentagon, it is the case of a withdrawal from Western Europe of obsolete warheads, that is warheads which were stricken out of the register. At the same time, the United States is trying to impose the plans regarding the installation in Western European countries of new medium-range nuclear missiles, more powerful missiles above all designed to attack targets in Soviet territory. Their deployment would radically alter the military balance in Europe. Is this operation within military detente? I would even say that it is a qualitatively new stage, a more dangerous stage in the arms race, adds our commentator. News on the alleged reduction of the number of U.S. warheads are mere propaganda maneuvers to which the Pentagon has hastened to resort.

The fact is that the proposals formulated by Leonid Brezhnev on 6 October in Berlin have caused strong echoes in Western Europe.

Leonid Brezhnev, as you may remember, said that the USSR would withdraw unilaterally without any preconditions part of its troops and arms from the GDR. The Soviet leader also emphasized that our country was willing to cut down the number of its medium-range missiles in its western regions on conditions that the NATO countries gave up their plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear arms in Western Europe. This initiative, which truly represents a serious step toward military detente in Europe, has won over body and soul the inhabitants of Western European countries who consider them as an expression of the sincere aspiration of the USSR to peace and of (?its desire) to do its best to spare our old continent fears for the future. The Soviet initiative deals a blow to the schemes to turn several Western European countries into arenas for the launching of (?Eurostrategic) weapons.

Also, the U.S. administration is seeking the means to deenergize the Soviet initiatives, wrote the New York TIMES. The USSR and its allies are waiting for the Western countries to show whether they are taking seriously, and to what extent they are doing so, the Soviet initiatives. Unfortunately, NATO countries are indulging in propaganda maneuvers which have nothing in common with an authentic concern for peace and security in Europe.

USSR's SHITIKOV ON EUROPEAN FORUM ON DISARMAMENT

LD312304 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] The forum of European public opinion for disarmament and security has ended in De Haan in Belgium. Some 300 delegates of public opinion of some 27 European countries, the United States and Canada, representatives of various political and ideological trends took part. Also present were representatives of the United Nations and 19 other international organizations. Chief of the Soviet delegation Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, commented for Moscow Radio on the results of this important meeting:

[Begin Shitikov recording in Russian fading into French translation] We highly appreciate the results of the work of the forum, Aleksey Shitikov said. The representatives of European public opinion met at a critical moment of European history when the Pentagon and its allies want to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This could torpedo the process of detente on the continent and boost the arms race. The exchange of views within the four debate groups showed that the participants in the forum were unanimous in hailing the new and important Soviet initiative proposed by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin--an initiative which opens up the way to practical steps toward a cessation of the arms race and consolidation of detente and cooperation in Europe.

The idea of the need for disarmament and of consolidating security in Europe is shared today by all social forces, Alsksey Shitikov concluded. This stems from an intensification of the struggle of European peoples to achieve the triumph of the ideas of the Helsinki Final Act. The forum which has just ended adds a new page to the book of activities in support of security and cooperation on the continent which is today an inherent factor of European realities. [end recording]

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 92D SESSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD311537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] The 92d CEMA Executive Committee Session was held in Moscow from 16 through 18 October.

Taking part in the session were the representatives of the countries in the Executive Committee and deputy heads of the governments of: Bulgaria--Zarev: Hungary--J. Marjai; the SRV--Huynh Tan Phat; the GDR--G. Weiss; Cuba--F. Bravo; Mongolia--M. Peljee; Poland--K. Secomski; Romania--P. Niculescu; the USSR--K.F. Katushev; and the CSSR--R. Rohlicek.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government, S. Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and permanent Yugoslav representative in CEMA, took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

CEMA secretary N.V. Faddayev took part in the session.

R. Rohlicek, CSSR representative in the Executive Committee, presided at the session.

The participants in the session warmly congratulated the GDR delegation and, through it, the republic's working people in connection with a historic event--the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation. The Executive Committee noted the GDR's remarkable successes in socioeconomic development achieved under the SED's leadership and its active contribution to the development and consolidation of fraternal economic cooperation within the CEMA framework.

In connection with the 15th anniversary of the establishment of cooperation between Yugoslavia and CEMA, note was made of the successful development of this cooperation on the basis of the principles of total equality, respect for sovereignty and national interests, and mutual advantage.

Special attention in the Executive Committee's work was paid to questions of the practical implementation of the CEMA session's resolutions adopted at the 33d sitting. It approved a list of multilateral agreements and other cooperation measures determining the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs in developing industry, agriculture and transport to be elaborated in the CEMA organs in the period up to the 34th CEMA session sitting.

There was a discussion of the state of affairs in preparing agreements for developing and deepening specialization and co-production in the manufacture of tractors and agricultural machinery, automated lines, special, heavy and other metal-cutting machine tools, including those with numerical program control, and unified kits of components and units for them.

The CEMA organs have been instructed to elaborate cooperation measures aimed at improving the technical standard and quality of output, proposals for expanding the use of unified elements for co-production facilities in machine building, and the radio and electronics industries and also for improving economic and organizational conditions for the construction of projects by the CEMA countries' joint efforts.

The Executive Committee examined the progress of the implementation--by the CEMA countries concerned--of measures for the construction in the SRV of a number of production projects of important significance for the development of its national economy. In execution of the resolutions adopted by the CEMA session at the 32d and 33d sittings on questions of improving the organization of cooperation, changes have been approved for the normative documents of a number of CEMA organs to insure the enhanced efficiency of their practical work. A number of measures have been examined and approved, aimed at improving collaboration between CEMA and the international economic organizations created by the CEMA organs.

There was also a discussion of some other questions of the CEMA countries' economic, scientific and technical cooperation on which relevant resolutions were adopted.

The Executive Committee session passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

ROUTINE SESSION OF CEMA ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION HELD

LD311605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Electric Power has been held in Moscow.

It examined questions connected with the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 33d CEMA session sitting relating to the Standing Commission's activity and also the progress of the implementation of the measures of the long-term targeted program for cooperation in the electric power industry. The commission examined questions of cooperation in building and operating by the joint efforts of interested CEMA countries, hydraulic accumulation [gidroakkumuliruyushchiye] power stations for operation in unified power grids of the European CEMA countries. The session examined questions of preparing a program and agreements on cooperation in developing nuclear heat and electric power stations and nuclear heat supply stations for producing industrial steam and for the needs of heating systems.

The session examined proposals for resolving on a multilateral basis the problems of economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the electric power sphere in connection with the coordination of national economic plans for the period 1981 through 1985.

Reports were heard from the countries' delegations on progress in the implementation of the general agreement for cooperation among interested CEMA countries in installing the Khmelnitskiy AES on the USSR's territory and the agreement on installing a USSR -Poland 750 kilovolt electric power line.

The commission examined the results of the parallel operation of the CEMA countries' unified power grids and the power grid of the European part of the USSR--taking into account the commissioning of the 750 kilovolt Vinnitsa-west Ukraine (USSR)-Albertirsa (Hungary) electric power line, and questions of the readiness of the national power grids and the unified power grid as a whole for getting through the fall and winter 1979-1980 maximum load period.

The commission adopted a plan for scientific and technical cooperation in the electric power sphere for 1981 through 1985 and also examined other questions of cooperation.

The session passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

TRUD REPORTS EUROPEAN TU CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE

LD011105 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Text of "Communique on Third European Trade Union Conference"]

[Text] The Third European Trade Union Conference took place in Geneva 12-13 October 1979. Taking part in its work were 43 national trade union centers from 28 European countries. The conference examined a report on the activity of national trade union centers in the sphere of the environment, and above all, the industrial environment, and of insuring working peoples' well-being. A report on problems of education, vocational training and youth employment was also examined. Both reports covered the period from March 1977, that is the period since the Second European Trade Union Conference. Both were prepared by a group of experts, appointed in November 1977 by four European members of the working people's group of the ILO governing body [administrativnyy sovet].

The conference conducted a broad discussion on both problems and approved the relevant findings on them. In particular the conference supported proposals for the creation--with the help of the ILO--of an international bank of data concerning questions of health and safety at places of work. The conference participants stressed that industrial production is assuming an increasingly international character. In this sphere not only growing interdependence in the European economy, but also the exchange of technical knowledge, technology and materials are important. This places on the trade unions increasingly important responsibility for reciprocal notification about essential rules and measures in the sphere of protection of human labor.

The conference participants once more reaffirmed their conviction that all young people must be given opportunities for education and vocational training appropriate to their abilities and aspirations and which would provide them with the necessary conditions for vocational and social development. The conference stressed the importance of cooperation among European trade unions. The general opinion was expressed that such conferences are an important means of exchanging information. However, this exchange could be more fruitful if a unified procedure is adopted for the presentation of information. It was proposed to take this into account when preparing for the next conference.

A proposal was also adopted that recommends reports on bilateral exchanges of delegations in specific spheres of trade union activity to be presented for examination at the next European trade union conference. The conference deemed the issues included in the agenda of previous European trade union centers' conferences--and of the present one--to be of great interest for working people. At the same time it was deemed essential to study ways of improving the work of such conferences and to include in their agenda various issues of practical significance for European working people.

One of the important issues which must be examined at the next conference is the question of technological development and its impact on labor and employment conditions. The conference participants recognized the need to prepare for examination of this issue in the best possible way and recommended that the preparatory work be started as soon as possible. The opinion was expressed that, in the future, such conferences should take place with help from the ILO, and it also was proposed to evaluate results achieved to date and the opportunities for dialog at such conferences. The need to achieve practical results was stressed. The conference charged the European members of the working people's group of the ILO governing body to start preparing--in close collaboration with national trade union centers--the next conference which is due to take place in 1981 and which will examine as the main point of its agenda the issue: "modern technology and its impact on working people."

The conference expressed the conviction that intensifying the process of the relaxation of tension and developing international cooperation have assumed paramount importance for the trade union movement under present conditions. In this connection the conference is calling on the governments of all European countries to observe the principles of interstate relations, enshrined in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This is all the more important because the further deepening of detente and the development of international cooperation in Europe constitute an essential condition for consolidating peace and security throughout the world. The conference addressed a request to the director-general of the International Labor Office that he study the documents adopted by the conference and also take them into account in future ILO activity. The conference expressed its gratitude to the ILO for giving it the opportunity to work on its premises.

NEW LOME CONVENTION ASSISTS IMPERIALIST PENETRATION

LD311530 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Cotonou, October 31, TASS--Representatives of the European Economic Community and 57 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) assembled today in Lome, the capital of Togo, in order to sign a new trade and economic agreement which has come to be known as the Second Lome Convention.

Long before the expiration of the first agreement, which was signed in February, 1975, the countries concerned began talks on changing its provision which were discriminatory ones with regard to the developing countries. Mindful only of their own interests and trying to keep to themselves the profitable markets of developing countries, the EEC members actually assigned the ACP states the role of agrarian and raw-material adjuncts; suppliers of cheap raw materials. The EEC's subsidies, intended for developing mining industries and chiefly non-productive branches of economy, constitute only an insignificant portion of the profits made by the commonmarket on trade with the ACP countries.

As a result of inequitable cooperation, the developing countries had to adapt their economies to the requirements of the industrialised Western powers.

The new agreement provides for increasing "assistance" to the ACP countries from 4 to 7 billion dollars, which is not enough, considering a sharp decline of the dollar's exchange rate, which actually reduces to naught this increase in "assistance".

During talks on the conclusion of the Second Lome Convention the EEC demonstrated again its reluctance to let many ACP export commodities into its markets and thus make the necessary practical step toward establishing a new international economic order.

As is said by the Benin radio station "The Voice of the Revolution" in a commentary on the signature of the new agreement, the EEC represents a political and economic instrument of imperialism, its task is to uphold the economic and political interests of neocolonialism in the developing countries.

The terms of the agreement, the commentary says, makes it easier for imperialist monopolies to penetrate into the ACP countries where they only aggravate economic imbalances by stimulating the development of mining industries.

COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS U.S. HYPOCRISY ON AID TO KAMPUCHEA

LD011058 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

["Unwarranted 'Charity'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--The TASS commentator, Vasiliy Timoshin, writes:

The United States President resolved to grant emergency aid to Kampuchea and at the same time called upon religious leaders to collect donations for that country so as to avoid a tragedy on a genocide scale.

Indeed, Washington and some other Western capitals now love to speak of the "Kampuchean people's tragedy". But who, if one may ask, is responsible for this tragedy, for the Kampuchean people's calamities? It is common knowledge that almost ten years ago the United States airforce without any declaration of war began massive bombing of peaceful and neutral Cambodia, dropping no less than 500,000 bombs in town and countryside and making Cambodia the arena of a fierce war. It was precisely with United States support that a coup d'etat was staged in Phnom Penh as a result of which the Lon Nol government, which pleased Washington, took office.

Neither is the fact forgotten that it was precisely the American imperialists, adhering to the principle "after us the flood", who factually helped in creating conditions for the advent to power of the criminal Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique. And though official Washington condemned the genocide, staged by the Pol Pot regime, and the President called him the most malicious violator of civil rights in the world, the fact of the complicity of the United States and Chinese ruling quarters in the Kampuchean "tragedy" is still irrefutable.

And now, after the Kampuchean people swept off the bloody genocide regime, certain quarters in Washington seek to salvage the Pol Pot and Lon Nol beaten survivors; it is significant that as Washington's and Beijing's positions in Indochina become closer, the already cautious criticism of the bloody crimes of Pol Pot and his hangers-on is becoming ever more subdued. The United States even voted for the overthrown Pol Pot clique, which represents no one, to continue "representing Kampuchea" at the United Nations!

Such are the facts. And it is quite logical that the people of Kampuchea, taught by bitter experience, do not believe in the sincerity of the aid promised by the United States. Indeed, how can one believe in American "charity" if the lion's share of the "supplies for Kampuchea" gets to the enemies of the Kampuchean people? For it is an open secret that under the disguise of aid, Washington together with Beijing supply arms and provisions to the gangs of beaten Pol Pot survivors and motley counter-revolutionary emigrant organizations on the Chinese and American pay-roll.

Yes, the People's Republic of Kampuchea needs aid to heal the wounds inflicted by its external and domestic enemies. But this aid, real and effective, is rendered not by foes but by its loyal and sincere friends. Over 200,000 tons of food alone have reached Kampuchea this year from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries. This is how the fraternal peoples of the socialist community understand and discharge their internationalist duty.

U.S., USSR RELIGIOUS LEADERS SUPPORT DISARMAMENT, SALT

LD311306 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 31, TASS--Religious figures of the USSR and the USA have called for curbing the arms race and taking concrete steps in the field of disarmament. In a joint statement on the results of the visit to the USA of a delegation of religious figures from the Soviet Union, the sides stressed the significance of ratification at the earliest date of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. The participants in the discussion, the document says, have arrived at the unanimous view on the necessity to support concrete steps for disarmament, for strenthening peace and mutual understanding between states. The delegations declared for further initiatives that would lead to force and arms cuts all over the world.

The visit of the Soviet delegation, which was led by Metropolitan Sergey of Kherson and Odessa, was held with the framework of the programme of regular meetings between the religious figures of the two countries. The American delegation was led by Bishop J. Bert, chairman of the U.S. Joint Commission for Ecumenical Relations.

SOVIET-U.S. SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM IN TBILISI ENDS

LD251414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] A Soviet-American scientific symposium has ended in Tbilisi. It dealt with joint studies into global changes in the earth's climate. Scientists from the USSR and the United States have outlined the basic directions this research work is to take over a period of many years.

One of the leaders of the Tbilisi meeting, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Budyko, has stated that although specialists still cannot forecast with great certainty changes in the climate in the world as a whole, they have come considerably closer to this aim in the past few years. It has been established, for instance, that in the past 100 years the average air temperature over most of the northern hemisphere has been increasing. However, the warming up of the climate has been interrupted several times by brief periods when it has cooled down. From the 1960's the air temperature in this part of the world has again been rising. This leads to a marked reduction in the area of polar ice.

The scientists think that the warming up of the earth's climate seems to be caused by two main reasons: volcanic activity and also the fact that man is extending his area of economic activity. Millions of tons of fuel are now burned up throughout the world for power needs. This results in more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

SOVIET-U.S. MEDICAL EQUIPMENT SYMPOSIUM ENDS

LD301313 Moscow PRAVDA inRussian 27 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Memorandum Signed"]

[Text] The first Soviet-U.S. symposium on medical equipment ended in Moscow on 26 October with the signing of a memorandum on cooperation. The symposium was attended by experts from the State Committee for Science and Technology; the USSR ministries of health, the medical industry and the electrical engineering industry; The All-Union Scientific Medical Equipment Society; and by representatives of 13 U.S. firms.

TASHKENT UIGHUR BROADCASTS ON NATIONAL MINORITIES

NC310728 [Editorial Report NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang from 17 to 26 September and from 1 to 10 October, all heard with extremely poor reception, carries the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR:

At 1530 GMT on 19 September the radio carries a talk by historian Kadirov on the lack of justice in the national minority regions in China. The commentator says: "In September of 1954 the people of Sinkiang were told that Sinkiang was proclaimed an autonomous region. In theory this looked as if non-Chinese peoples in China were being granted self-rule. But this has never been put into practice." Later he says: "Under the pretext of crushing the counter-revolutionary movement, the Chinese rulers suppressed the national liberation activities and took punitive action against the national cadres. The intellectuals of Sinkiang were also persecuted". "As the Chinese officials began to enforce their evil intentions, the situation in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region worsened." "The self-rule organs were Sinocized. The central government had promised economic and cultural aid, but all promises turned out to be empty words."

"The Sinkiang radio and the press had informed the people that those who held divergent views would be captured and penalized." "The administrative organs were manned by Chinese military officials. The 25 years of autonomy rule in Sinkiang have been years of injustice for the local people. There is no question of equality in the national minority regions in Mao's China."

The same program carried a "Summary of Events in China". The radio says that even though China has reached its 30th anniversary, "the political situation does not seem to be a happy one. This is reflected in the complaints reaching Beijing from various regions." The radio also reports that the PEOPLE'S DAILY recently devoted a commentary to the people's complaints.

At 1430 GMT on 24 September the radio carries an interview with a Mongolian journalist who attended an international journalists' seminar in Tashkent. The Mongolian journalist is quoted as eulogizing the great progress and development he had seen in the Uzbek SSR and as criticizing the Chinese rulers for being engaged in acts of militarization and assimilation.

At 1530 GMT on 26 September the radio carried a feature called "Summary of Events in China." It reports that the disgruntled Chinese have been staging demonstrations in Beijing, and quotes Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian as having said: "One hundred million people in China go to bed half-starving."

At 1430 GMT on 1 October the radio refers to an article in the newspaper THE UZBEK CULTURE [Uighur: UZBEKISTAN MEDENIYETI] by Comrade Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party and a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who praises Hamza Hakimzade Niazi for his revolutionary activities. The radio goes on to say: "In East Turkestan the native people are exposed to tyranny and assimilation and the dissatisfaction of the people continues." "There is no exploitation in Uzbekistan. The people have a policy of their own in matters concerning economy, culture and politics. The Uzbeks handle 70 percent of the cotton production in the USSR. The machine-building industry has greatly advanced in Uzbekistan. Cotton machines and tractors are built in Uzbekistan and exported to (?Greece), Angola, Syria and Iran. "The people of Sinkiang do not enjoy such progress because they do not get any state assistance."

At 1530 GMT on 2 October the radio carries a report on the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party held in Urumchi. The chairman of the standing committee who addressed the congress is quoted to have dwelt on the rate of economic progress in Sinkiang and "to have admitted that economic situation in Sinkiang was not very satisfactory." "This indicates," says the report, "that the Beijing rulers continue to exploit the natural resources of Sinkiang."

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON EVENTS IN SOUTH KOREA

Comment of Pak's Death

OW282140 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 28 Oct 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] South Korean puppet President Pak Chong-hui was killed by the chief of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency [KCIA], Kim Chae-kyu, on 26 October. According to official statements from Seoul, the death was accidental and resulted from a shooting spree between the president's security service men and the KCIA chief during a luncheon at a restaurant. The shooting took place in front of the restaurant.

Press reports noted the strange fact that in addition to the president, all five of his security service men were shot to death but the KCIA chief himself survived. Subsequent reports said that there was another view that the dictator's murder was premeditated and that it signaled the start of another coup d'etat in South Korea.

All of South Korea is in a state of emergency. The military command headed by Chong Sung-hwa, chief of staff, has virtually grasped power. It named Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha to serve as acting president, and Choe hurriedly declared that there would be no change in South Korea's relations with the United States and other allies. The military command threw its full support behind Choe Kyu-ha's statement.

The 38,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea have also assumed a combat-ready posture [chont'ujik taese rul kachu'u ko issomnida]. U.S. President Carter sent Kyu-ha a letter stating that the United States would continue to faithfully fulfill its strategic obligations to Seoul. The obligations he referred to, as is known, include not only the strengthening of joint defenses and the building of new bases and plants for the production of weapons but also the joint conduct of espionage and subversive operations in the region. In reality, the United States maintains branches of its CIA and other espionage agencies in South Korea. Press reports paid attention to the fact that the dictator was murdered shortly after the U.S. ambassador returned to Seoul. The U.S. ambassador had been called back to Washington in a U.S. demonstration of its dissatisfaction over developments in South Korea. It was also noted that the KCIA chief who shot the puppet to death and the U.S. ambassador met only several hours before the shooting.

According to foreign press reports, Washington had been worried over the fact that the people's indignation at the South Korean puppet regime was rising to an extraordinary degree. Their indignation was reaching a level at which they might not only overthrow the dictatorial regime itself but damage U.S. interests in this country occupied by U.S. forces. The dictatorial regime was using the armed forces to suppress expressions of discontent by the people and military units were ordered to shoot anyone who appeared to be participating in demonstrations. The corruption of the ruling circles and the soaring prices have also been adding fuel to the people's deep discontent. AFP reported that nobody believes the allegation that Pak Chong-hui's death was accidental. In this connection, many observers unanimously said that in view of the present situation, Washington decided to replace the puppet.

In view of the current developments in Seoul, Washington's official warning that other countries must not interfere in South Korea's domestic affairs sounds extremely strange. Only the United States has been perpetrating such interference.

U.S. Involvement

LD312104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Victor Levin and Aleksandr Fedorin]

[Text] According to reports from South Korea Kim Kao-won, the chief of the secretariat of the murdered South Korean dictator, has been retired. He was the only one to emerge unharmed from the room where the exchange of fire took place. The authorities conducting an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the murders have arrested several dozen senior staff members of the South Korean CIA, and some of the closest colleagues of the president. The UPI agency, for example, asserts that from 30 to 50 people have been arrested. These actions put into doubt the previously voiced official version that Pak Chong-hui was killed by the director of the local CIA allegedly because he feared dismissal in connection with a reshuffle in the government; one can hardly suppose that the American special service, which has bugging devices even in the presidential palace, knew nothing of the planned assassination. The more so, as the French paper L'HUMANITE points out, since the first reports on the murder of Pak Chong-hui came from Washington. Therefore, to date, the most probable version is the replacement of the boss of a regime which had compromised itself.

Vance Delegation

LD312330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] A U.S. delegation headed by Secretary of State Vance is arriving in Seoul today, 1 November. As the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports, the members of the delegation will take part in the funeral of the murdered South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hui and will then hold a number of meetings with South Korean military leaders. Commenting upon the aims of the journey of the U.S. Secretary of State, the New York TIMES cites statements by State Department officials; in their opinion the United States must now rely on the South Korean Army. Only it, Washington believes, is capable of implementing political control over South Korea. This question, by all accounts, will also be discussed at the meetings between Vance and the South Korean generals.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD312354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 October--Today, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee Tomyo Nishizawa, deputy chairman of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee Presidium, Hiroshi Tatiki and Toshia Sakaki, members of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Moscow.

At the airport the JCP representatives were met by members of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Stukalov, Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, Petr Fedoseyev, and other responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

AFGHAN MINISTER STRESSES EFFECTIVENESS OF SOVIET AID

LD312110 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Afghanistan planning minister, Sediq 'Alemyar, has stressed the effective nature of Soviet aid to his country. He attended the First Session of the Soviet-Afghan Intergovernment Committee for Economic Cooperation, which met in Moscow. He said that (?scores) of important economic units have been built in Afghanistan with Soviet aid, including an electric station, natural gas fields, factories and plants.

Soviet, Afghan Ministers' Speeches

LD010620 Moscow in Pashto to Afghanistan 1430 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have already reported, the protocol of the First Session of the Soviet-Afghan Intergovernment Committee for Economic Cooperation has been signed in Moscow. The protocol was signed on behalf of the Soviet Union by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the States Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] by Mohammad Sediq 'Alemyar, the minister of planning. Semen Skachkov made the following remarks during the signing of the protocol:

[Begin Skachkov recording in Russian fading into Pashto translation] Allow me to congratulate you on the signing of the protocol of the First Session of the Soviet-Afghan Intergovernment Committee for Economic Cooperation. It can be said with confidence that this session is an important step in the further development of the economic relations of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and that this accords with the interests of our peoples. The extensive and relatively diverse economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan contributes to the settlement of the various [words indistinct] of the friendly country of Afghanistan. [end recording]

Semen Skachkov also pointed out that economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan has been expanded since the accomplishment of the April revolution. He said that this has taken place in the context of a new friendship and added: Today we signed a number of new intergovernmental documents and the protocol of the commission session which concern assistance to the DRA in the education and training of professional and technical personnel and the construction of protective screens against snow avalanches in the Salang Pass, which is of great importance for the economy of Afghanistan. In conclusion, he said that the First Session of the Soviet-Afghan committee will undoubtedly bring about a new impetus in the expansion of economic cooperation between the USSR and the DRA.

Mohammad Sediq 'Alemyar, the DRA minister of planning, addressed those who took part at the protocol signing ceremony:

[Begin Alemyar recording] I personally and on behalf of my comrades express sincere gratitude for the warm, friendly and cordial welcome of the Soviet comrades who prepared all these conditions for us to come and meet in this comradely and friendly atmosphere and hold the First Session of the Afghan-Soviet Intergovernment Committee for Economic Cooperation. This atmosphere stems from the very friendly relations of the people of Afghanistan, our parties and our governments. It is true that a long history of friendship exists between the people of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

The foundation of this friendship was laid by the great Lenin, and after him no power was able to (?destroy) it. After the great Sawr revolution, our relations became friendly, and a little later became comradely, and today have been elevated to a fraternal and comradely level.

(?We know) that our border during (?60) years has been one of peace with the USSR. It has been an example to the world and will remain a border of peace, friendship, fraternity and comradeship. We wish, on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the people of Afghanistan, to cordially thank the Soviet comrades for the comradely assistance that the Soviet Union has given us at sensitive moments in the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and in building the new society of Afghanistan. We know that we are undergoing difficult moments in the [word indistinct] of the construction of the new Afghanistan. Of course, building a new society out of a feudalist society is no easy task. All the imperialist sources, black reaction and bandits are now struggling against us. Even China has joined the ranks of the [words indistinct] enemies of the people of Afghanistan alongside imperialism against the revolution of Afghanistan. But we are confident that we can challenge all these enemies for we know that the socialist camp, primarily the friendly and fraternal Soviet Union, is by our side. This helps us to build a new society in a backward, feudalist society. Building a new society in a feudalist and backward society would have been no more than a hypothesis 100 years ago, but it is being turned into a reality today. We [word indistinct] to use the experiences of our comrades in Afghanistan and (?build our society). [sentence as heard]

I should say that we can provide normal conditions for our specialists and those who take part in the construction of the new society of Afghanistan so that they are assured that they can (?proceed) with constructive work under the new conditions. Sufficient security now prevails in Afghanistan and all its cities. On occasion a terrorist band or some subversive band from outside will attack the roads, explode one or two of our bridges, and burn one or two harvests. These things (?happen) in a revolution, although Western propaganda has sufficiently [words indistinct] not only from the viewpoint of propaganda but that they have assisted (?these subversives) in practice. It is characteristic of every progressive revolution that the imperialist forces must oppose it; bands must be created there to prevent the normal state of the nation's evolution. The same situation was created in (?Ethiopia), Angola, Cuba, and it now exists in Afghanistan. Just as these comrades were able to deal decisive blows at them, we too have been able to deal decision blows at them and we will continue to do so. We will frustrate the Western propaganda in practice. The people of Afghanistan are with us and we are confident that we are with the people of Afghanistan and we are not separate from our people. On this basis, we gained victory.

Concerning the subject of today's session, in addition I would like to convey my most sincere and heartfelt gratitude and that of my comrades, my government, the PDPA and the people of Afganistan for the all-round assistance of the Soviet Union in all affairs pertaining to the life of the people of Afghanistan in building a new society. I hope that what we have signed will be well implemented in practice. [end recording]

WESTERN AID FOR PAKISTAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM SCORED

LD311549 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Ye. Shashkov article: "Operation 'Nuclear Jinn'"]

[Text] To judge by the local guidebook, the small town of Kohat, near Islamabad, Pakistan's capital, is a quiet hamlet where the silhouettes of a few Sikh and Hindu temples are outlined against the sky. The travel literature colorfully describes all the various historical points of interest in the hamlet but, as Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES wrote recently, in no guidebook will you find a mention that it is precisely there that Pakistan is constructing a uranium-enrichment plan which will use the gas centrifuge method. In foreign specialists' opinion, this method makes it possible to obtain the components needed to produce a nuclear bomb.

There have long been reports that Pakistan had managed to obtain secret data on modern uranium-enrichment methods and was taking specific steps toward manufacturing nuclear weapons. Moreover, information circulated in UN circles this summer that Pakistan was preparing to explode a nuclear device in the near future. Recently PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL news agency, citing well-informed sources, reported that Pakistan has elaborated a plan to detonate a nuclear device. From time to time the Pakistani leaders issue denials of these reports, but the reports cannot fail to attract attention and are causing serious concern in all countries that advocate the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

According to foreign press reports, Pakistan began implementing its nuclear program 25 years ago by creating in 1953 a nuclear energy committee. A 5-megawatt reactor began operating in 1964 at the nuclear research and technology institute near Islamabad. Then, in 1972, a 137-megawatt reactor was commissioned. Right from the start the West assumed "patronage" over Pakistan's nuclear program. The first reactor was supplied by the Americans and the second by the Canadians.

However, reports began to appear increasingly often to the effect that some people in Pakistan advocate switching the nuclear program from the lines of the peaceful use of energy to altogether different aims. In 1976 a contract was signed with France for the delivery to Pakistan of a plant to reprocess irradiated reactor fuel. The technology of this process would make it possible to obtain pure plutonium--a potential nuclear explosive. This deal caused a storm of French public indignation and serious concern throughout the world. The fulfillment of the contract was suspended. France later suggested to Pakistan that the terms of the contract be revised and that amendments be made to the fuel-processing technology to rule out the production of pure plutonium. However, the Pakistanis did not agree to any serious changes to the original modifications of the equipment [sentence as published]. Islamabad's representatives have continued to claim that they are in dire need of this technology for peaceful purposes. Although, in specialists' opinion, the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel can be economically viable only in countries with an extensive network of nuclear power stations, while in Pakistan there was just one small nuclear power station. Analyzing the reasons for the Pakistani leaders' obstinacy, [Paris] LE MATIN wrote that intentions to utilize the French plant for military purposes lie behind this.

Without going into complex technical details, there are basically two ways to produce a nuclear bomb--by obtaining pure plutonium or highly enriched uranium. Since France canceled the contract and the attempts to secure the technology to recover pure plutonium fell through, Pakistan, according to foreign press reports, has been trying to solve this problem in the second way.

The classical method of uranium enrichment is exceptionally complex and requires great capital investment. But a completely new method has been discovered in recent years. In 1970 the British, FRG and Dutch governments organized the joint URENCO consortium. The purpose in creating it was to enrich uranium using the gas contrifuge method, this being potentially a less expensive method of obtaining nuclear fuel. URENCO built enrichment plants in Capenhurst (Britain) and Almelo (the Netherlands). This firm is guided in its activity by the so-called "Almelo Treaty" signed by the three partners, which envisage certain safety measures with the aim of preventing the firm's technology from being used for the proliferation of nuclear weapons and in order to strictly preserve the trade secrets.

However, despite the strict secrecy, information did leak from the safes of the URENCO consortium. In the last few years, Britain's the DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote recently, Islamabad has been intensively pressing certain leading Pakistani nuclear scientists working abroad to return home to take part in implementing the national nuclear program. Two of these scientists left their jobs at the URENCO consortium's plants in Almelo and returned. These Pakistani specialists, the newspaper stressed, are now living under strict police guard and working to create a nuclear explosive device.

Even the Dutch Government admitted the fact of the leak of secret information. A special commission to investigate this incident was set up in Amsterdam in October last year; it included a number of senior civil servants from several ministries, and also intelligence organ staffers. It is noteworthy that it was precisely in October that Arshad Chaudhry , Pakistan's minister of science and technology, declared at a press conference that Pakistan is among the foremost countries with the potential to create a nuclear bomb.

One should have thought that the story of the Franco-Pakistani contract and the URENCO consortium incident should have alerted certain Western figures whom, despite the fact that Pakistan has not signed the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, had practically given the country access to nuclear secrets; however, this did not happen. According to foreign press reports, the Pakistani Government continued and, to all appearances, continues to this day to purchase from Europe--particularly Britain and the Netherlands--equipment and materials for the uranium-enrichment plant using the gas centrifuge method under construction near Kohat. A so-called "Special Works Organization" which, according to foreign press information, is headed by Brig Gen Syed Ali Anis was set up for this purpose, and two officials of the Pakistani nuclear energy commission are acting as supply agents. The general leader of the whole project is Doctor Khan, one of the two scientists who left the Netherlands.

According to official data, Pakistan formally earmarks only insignificant funds for nuclear research. Thus only 48 million rupees are appropriated for the present fiscal year 1979-1980. But the scale of the "special works organization's" activity testifies that in reality the country is spending considerably more on the nuclear program. This is borne out by last year's deals with the British firms Emerson Electrical Controls and Weirgate Limited, and also with other Western firms producing special equipment that can be used to construct uranium-enrichment plants using the gas centrifuge method.

According to foreign press reports, this summer the Pakistani leaders visited the area of the upcoming tests of a nuclear device, whose location is being kept secret. True, it is still difficult to judge just how close Pakistan is to creating a nuclear bomb. But there are grounds for supposing that the country is working to utilize nuclear energy for military purposes. This naturally cannot fail to cause concern throughout the world.

The ending of the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race, serves the interests of peace in the world. Strengthening the regime of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is also of great importance, since the expansion of the "nuclear club" is fraught with tremendous danger for mankind. This question has repeatedly been discussed at UN General Assembly sessions and will also be considered at the present session. The seriousness of the threat posed to international security by the proliferation of nuclear weapons was stressed at the Vienna meeting between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and President J. Carter. Those who under the pretense of making peaceful use of nuclear energy are trying to implement altogether different plans must realize the full gravity of the responsibility that they are assuming.

SFRY ENVOY MEETS SHCHERBITSKIY, OTHER OFFICIALS IN KIEV

AU311051 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, today received Orlandic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and Velickovic, SFRY consul general in Kiev.

In a friendly conversation it was pointed out that deepening Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and the (?expansion) of mutual relations in politics, the economy, science, culture and other fields corresponded with the vital interests of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. (?Multiform) cooperation between the two parties and countries is based on the principles and these fixed in Soviet-Yugoslav documents adopted as a result of summit meeting including the Moscow talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Josif Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY chairman, in May this year.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy emphasized the great importance of new proposals set forth by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin--on preventing the missile and nuclear arms race on the European Continent and on the unilateral reduction of Soviet troops and weapons in central Europe--and the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement for the consolidation of detente and for the security of people. He acquainted the Yugoslav comrades with the activity conducted by the republic's party organizations to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and with the progress made in fulfilling the tasks for the 10th 5-year period.

Orlandic spoke about Yugoslavia's internal development and described the basic results attained in the implementation of the 11th LCY Congress decisions. He pointed out that Yugoslavia supported deepening the process of detente, merging political detente with the military one, and highly assessed the Soviet peaceful initiatives set forth by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on those issues.

Participating in the conversation was Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, Orlandic, and the Yugoslav consul general in Kiev, Velickovic, were received today by Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. A friendly conversation was held. Present at the conversation were Martinenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, today received Orlandic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and Velickovic, Yugoslav consul general in Kiev, and held a friendly conversation with them. Present at the conversation were Martinenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

SOVIET, GDR OFFICIALS DISCUSS ENERGY COOPERATION IN MOSCOW

LD311159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A talk on questions of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the sphere of energy took place in Moscow on 26 October between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and W. Mitzinger, GDR minister of coal and power.

MORE COMMENT ON HUA TOUR OF W. EUROPE

Zakharov Comment

DW311213 Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 30 Oct 79 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary: "By the Federal German-Chinese Fireside"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, it was not only benevolent sympathy which Chinese party and government chief Hua Guofeng and his FRG hosts showed on each other for a week. Nor was it praise and applause which Beijing's top man and leading politicians on the Rhine bestowed on each other by repeatedly attributing a strong role in world politics to Bonn and Beijing. Likewise it was not only a program with a record number of visits to enterprises, in particular to manufacturers of combat planes, helicopters and missile weapons that Hua went through with an always polite smile. It was, in addition, extensive political talks by the Federal German-Chinese fireside. Hua Guofeng always started these talks with the assurance of Beijing's very great understanding for the aspiration of Federal German politicians for national unity, for the unity of Germany. Opposition politicians in Bonn expressed satisfaction with these and similar earlier utterances by Hua Guofeng, thanking their Chinese guest for them. The Christian Democratic Union [CDU] Presidium on Monday expressly stressed in Bonn that the positive stance taken by the Chinese Government on the question of Germany's unity and European unity is particularly welcomed.

Thus, the greater-Germany reverie became obvious by the Federal German-Chinese fireside. It turned out that these reveries are not just sand-table exercises. Rather it is a political concept of influential politicians on the Rhine, as documented by the statement of the CDU Presidium on the Hua visit. Hence revanchist politicians on the Rhine and their guest from Beijing in contrast to historical realities, still believe in the fiction that there is a unified German nation and therefore an open German question. But with their thesis on the continuing existence of a unified German nation Hua Guofeng and his Federal German admirers and worshippers are far away from all historical reality. They all do not want to realize that there are two independent German states with different political and social systems. In the FRG the old capitalist nation endured, whereas in the German Democratic Republic socialism produced its own national form of development: the socialist German nation. It differs from the capitalist nation in the FRG in it economic, social, political and ideological bases, and also in the thinking and feeling as well as in the desires of the people. The development of the socialist German nation is actually one of the most impressive results of 3 decades of successful development of the socialist German state. Realities of 30 years of the GDR impressively reaffirm the words of Erich Honecker that unlike all illusionary concepts of revanchist politicians west of our state border the German Democratic Republic not only proved its stability but also that a great future is in store for it [zukunftstraechtigkeit]. The further shaping of the socialist German nation is a process in conformity with natural law and this cannot be done away with even by conjuring up a ficticious unity of the German nation. A fictitious unity of Germany, the GDR unswervingly opposes this wishful thinking with its course toward a further all-round and continuous development of socialism.

Hua Guofeng's statements in Bonn on other international issues also show that he is traveling as an opponent of international detente and an advocate of anticommunist confrontation.

UK-PRC Relations

LD311858 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

["On What Basis?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Guofeng is continuing his voyage--he is now on the bank of the Thames River. Both the Chinese and conservative British press have been trumpeting today on the "success" of the visit, on "rapproachment" which has been shaped in British-Chinese relations. Well, expansion and deepening of contacts between different states in principle is something natural. But in every concrete case the natural question is--on what basis this takes place? The political aspect of the Beijing leader's visit to Britain is absolutely clear from his own pronouncements: Speaking in London, Hua zealously advocated escalation of the arms race and "strengthening of the might of Western Europe", which according to Chinese conceptions, should become a kind of "a counter-weight" to the USSR. He intimidated the listeners with a mythical "Soviet threat". He made calls for implanting the spirit of confrontation on the European Continent. The British MORNING STAR pointed out that Hua backed the cold war propaganda which is now being broadened by supporters of a tough line in NATO. The Japanese TOKYO SHIMBUN points out that "China designs to squeeze the Soviet Union and European socialist countries on both sides." Thus, Beijing's political aims remain unchanged--to undermine detente in Europe in order to warm hands on it. Well, but what is the reaction to such plans on the bank of the Thames River? Answering the Beijing leader's statement to the effect that Beijing and London "stick to similar views on a whole number of important international problems", the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said that, really, in the course of the negotiations the sides came to agreement on many aspects of the international situation. And though neither Beijing, nor London so far specify what are the "important international problems" which were mentioned it is quite obvious what is the range of issues being discussed in London and in what spirit this discussion is taking place. The DAILY EXPRESS declares that Margaret Thatcher's views of "a Soviet threat" differ only little from the Chinese leader's views.

Commentators point out that Hua Guofeng's visit to Britain has also one more important aspect--military-economic. Beijing, which continues the course of intensified militarisation of the country, is known to be insistently seeking large arms deliveries from a number of Western countries, including Britain. British Defence Secretary Pym has said at the House of Commons that the British Government has no political objections against such deliveries. This is how things stand. And with all that, Margaret Thatcher, speaking at a dinner in Hua's honour, deemed it necessary to declare that London, as she said, will search as far as possible for "areas of cooperation" with socialist countries. But the question is how it is possible to combine the course of development of good relations with the USSR which consistently advocates detente and goodneighbourliness in Europe with the line aimed at encouraging Beijing in the political and also in the militery-economic sphere, Beijing which openly advocates the undermining of detente, which tries to make Western and Eastern countries of the European Continent to clash with each other? The facts show that underlying the obvious British-Chinese "rapprochement" is Beijing's desire to enlist London's support for its great-power political course. But the question is in whose interests is the encouragement of Beijing's hegemonic desires? In any case--this is not in the interests of the cause of peace, the cause of detente.

UK, USSR SIGN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD310418 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The inter-governmental Soviet-British committee on scientific and technical cooperation has just held its eighth session here in Moscow. The final document was signed for the USSR by the deputy minister of trade, Mikhail Kuzmin, and for Great Britain by Mr Parkinson.

BRITISH-SOVIET CONFERENCE ON ENERGY HELD IN MOSCOW

LD312152 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

["USSR-Britain: Contacts in Energy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--The Soviet Union and Britain have many common trends in the energy policy. This is why closer and broader contacts are useful to both sides, says the concluding document of the Soviet-British conference on energy. The conference ended its three-day work in Moscow today. Discussed, specifically, were possibilities of bilateral cooperation in perfecting energy-generating equipment and systems of transferring energy to a distance, in the construction of atomic and water-storage stations. Also considered were ways of thrift and rational use of different types of fuel--oil, gas, coal. The guests from Britain viewed a number of large hydraulic and atomic power stations, oil fields in the centre of the Russian Federation and Transcaucasus. Such a meeting is topical, indeed, said the head of the Soviet delegation Fedor Sapozhnikov, deputy minister of electric power development and electrification, at the concluding meeting. The Soviet power industry has been resting and will rest upon its own resources. Meanwhile, we are ready to cooperate with colleagues from other countries, including Britain in overcoming certain difficulties which hit the world economy. The participants in the meeting discussed with a particular interest prospects of atomic engineering. They expressed the unanimous opinion that in conditions of the growing deficit of organiz fuel, atomic electric power stations are indispensable. The task is to guarantee full safety of atomic power stations for the environment. In this respect, both sides are full of optimism. The oil crisis carries the danger of destabilization in some regions of the world, said head of the British delegation Norman Lamont, deputy secretary of energy. The international climate should not be allowed to worsen because of energy problems. The joint efforts of specialists of different countries should be aimed at searching for the optimum solution of these problems.

FRENCH, USSR COMMERCE OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON FRANCO-SOVIET TRADE

LD011017 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 October 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word interview conducted by A. Ignatov, APN correspondent in France, and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent Ye. Shashkov under the rubric "Conjectures and Facts": "Who Is Trying To Drive a Wedge" with R. Nungesser, president of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, and I. Gaydayenko, general secretary of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and vice president of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The interviews deal with the present state of Soviet-French trade and economic cooperation, refuting allegations that the Soviet market is of little interest to France, that French business circles are dissatisfied with cooperation with Soviet partners and that there is no future for barter deals between the two countries.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PATOLICHEV IN ROME

LD302229 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1422 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Rome, 30 October, TASS--Nikolay Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, who is here on an official visit, was received today by Francesco Cossiga, the Italian prime minister.

During the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, problems were discussed of expanding cooperation between the USSR and Italy and also other questions.

KOSYGIN, NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD252106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Odvar Nordli, the Norwegian prime minister, have exchanged greetings telegrams on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet Army's liberation of northern regions of Norway. Comrade Kosygin's telegram stresses that further development on the basis of good neighborliness and cooperation of everything positive that has been achieved by mutual efforts in the relations between the USSR and Norway fully answers the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries. For his part, the Norwegian prime minister expressed gratitude on behalf of the Norwegian Government for the Soviet Armed Forces' valiant contribution to the cause of liberating Norway's northern regions.

SWEDISH, SOVIET SCIENTISTS COOPERATE ON SPACE PROJECT

LD311100 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--Another stage of testing the Swedish spectrometre Promix-2 has been successfully concluded, with specialists of the USSR and Sweden participating. The joint work was conducted in the Swedish city of Kiruna.

The spectrometre made by Swedish engineers at the Kiruna Geophysical Institute is to be installed on board another Soviet automatic station Prognoz. The joint experiment will contribute to the solution of the problem of radiation safety of space flights.

The study of solar activity and its influence on the inter-planetary medium and on the Earth's magnetosphere is to be conducted by means of the spectrometre.

In the period of activity the sun erupts a multitude of high-energy charged particles. Their penetration into the modules of spaceships and various flying vehicles is not ruled out. Radiation safety matters take on a paramount importance in view of the expansion of the uses of outer space.

The Promix-1 experiment has been already successfully accomplished earlier within the framework of the agreement between the academies of sciences of the USSR and Sweden. Joint research was conducted on board the Intercosmos-16 satellite which carried a Swedish solar research instrument.

Early in November Swedish specialists are to arrive in Moscow where work to test the Promix-2 spectrometer is to be continued.

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON CONTINUING U.S. INTRIGUES AGAINST IRAN

NC311445 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 30 Oct 79 NC

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, judging by some news reports in Tehran newspapers it appears that the U.S. imperialists are continuing their intrigues against your country. For example, a while ago ETTELA'AT newspaper reported that in the customs office of Mehrabad Airport American [word indistinct] were arrested for trying to smuggle to the U.S. boxes containing secret documents and films including information about the army and air forces and the air defense system of Iran. At the same time other newspapers reported the discovery of a plot against the Republic of Iran in which SAVAK agents participated. It is reported that the plotters had close links with foreign countries. All of you are well aware of SAVAK contacts with foreign countries. These contacts were mainly with the CIA and the Israeli Mossad. Reports in Tehran newspapers alluding to this and other facts, show that of late U.S. imperialists interference in Iranian internal affairs has intensified. This interference had never ceased but for a while it was not so intense.

Washington was unable to conceal its embarrassment and agitation over the course of events in your country. U.S. imperialists were annoyed and indignant when they lost the shah as their trusted supporter in Iran. Their attempts to save the shah's regime by staging a revolutionary plot similar to the coup d'etat against the Mossadeq government, came to nought. At that time the Soviet Union strongly alluded to unauthorized foreign interference in Iran's affairs. This threw cold water on the flames in that part of the ocean. But the essence of imperialism, which is the enemy of nations, has not altered. The embarrassment and agitation caused as a result of the eruption of the revolution in Iran have given way with the passage of time to new anti-Iranian activities by U.S. imperialists.

Along with you, we are at present witnessing fresh dangerous plots and intrigues against the Iranian Republic. Also, the admittance of the former shah into the United States for medical treatment is an indication of a new wave of anti-Iranian activities. Likewise news was obtained that a large number of the executioners of the people of Iran, the shah's collaborators and SAVAK agents fleeing punishment, have been admitted to the U.S. as refugees.

Observers are of the opinion that the deposed shah's entry into the United States will result in the concentration of counterrevolutionary forces and will lead to renewed danger of plots against the Iranian Republic.

U.S. imperialists cannot forgive the new Iran for its withdrawal from CENTO, its refusal to play the role of gendarme in the Persian Gulf, its joining the ranks of the nonalined and its part in the new OPEC plans. Imperialist and colonialist weapons such as plots, spying and intrigue are being used. However, I am of the opinion that the people of Iran, who are experienced in revolutionary struggles, and have successfully coped with several tests, are well able to stop the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and to defend what they gained from their revolution.

At present, as at the time of the revolution when all the people of Iran had [word indistinct] for it, the slogan "Death to U.S. Imperialism" has pressing importance.

ALLEGATIONS OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IRAN, PLO REFUTED

NC311838 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 30 Oct 79 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary on reports published in Egyptian paper AKHIR SA'AH of differences between present leaders of Iran and PLO]

[Text] On reading this nonsense, I involuntarily remembered the Iranian proverb: The camel can dream of cottonseed.

The regime of As-Sadat, as a result of its cooperation with Israel and its American [word indistinct] and as a result of its treachery to the Arabs, the Palestinian Arabs in particular, has so discredited itself that even the people of Egypt are disgusted and indignant with it. (To calm their nerves) they have resorted to deceit and seek to prove that (seemingly) in other Islamic nations too a number of people are against the Palestinians. Fortunately the reverse is true and the PLO's international stature is increasing.

As-Sadat's propagandists like to copy imperialist propagandists; when they have no documents or evidence, they invent them. However, in this case the lie is even more fantastic than ever. Everyone knows that the PLO exerted great influence over the Iranian revolution and rendered effective and memorable assistance to the revolutionary forces in Iran, which struggled against the despotic regime of the shah and its imperialist patrons.

Immediately after the victory of the revolution, the government expelled from the country Israeli agents who had assisted the shah against the people's movement, and established friendship, fraternity and cooperation with the PLO. Yasir 'Arafat and other PLO leaders have repeatedly (praised) the policy of the Iranian Government toward the Palestinian movement. The fact that, as recently reported by the Tehran TIMES, thousands of Iranian youths have expressed an inclination to battle against Israel and Zionism shoulder to shoulder with their Palestinian brothers, is an indication of the deep feelings of solidarity of the Iranian people with the just struggle of the Palestinians.

The pro-As-Sadat paper, with its false publication of the so-called differences existing between Iranian and PLO leaders, merely seeks to turn its hope into reality.

IRAN PROTEST TO U.S. OVER VISIT BY FORMER SHAH

LD311738 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 31, TASS--The Government of Iran has officially protested to the American authorities against the stay of the former Iranian monarch in the United States. This was said by Iranian Foreign Minister I. Yazdi.

PRAVDA CARRIES SOVIET KURD'S LETTER URGING END TO KORDESTAN WAR

LD011013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Reader's letter under the rubric "The Reader's Opinion": "Fratricidal War"]

[Text] I am a worker in a humane profession, a Kurd by nationality. I am following events in Iranian Kordestan with profound concern.

The Iranian authorities have responded to the Kurds' demand for autonomy with repressions. Children, old men and women are being killed.

We know that the Kurds played an active part in the overthrow of the shah's regime. An end must be put to the fratricidal war in Iranian Kordestan.

[Signed] S. Suleymanov, doctor, Burnoye Station, Dzhambulskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR.

IRANIAN PRESS CITED ON SITUATION IN KORDESTAN

LD311327 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 31, TASS--Following the announcement of the central government on the suspension of military operations in Iranian Kordestan, the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan also ordered its detachments to refrain from armed clashes.

In the period when talks are held between representatives of the government and the Kurdish leaders, ceasefire must be observed by both sides, the newspaper BAMDAD quotes a statement by the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan as saying.

The newspaper points out that the situation remains calm in Mahabad, which is in the hands of Kurdish rebels. Shops and offices have been reopened. According to a report of the newspaper Tehran TIMES, as a result of many days of fighting the rebels knocked the Guards of the Islamic Revolution, the Moslem armed detachments, out of the town of Baneh and occupied it. The Kurdish guerrillas captured a number of gendarmerie posts in the country's areas bordering on Iraq.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS FOR DEMOCRATIZATION THROUGHOUT IRAN NOTED

LD312228 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 31, TASS--In Iran, the struggle is perceptibly intensifying among the different strata of population for democratizing the public and political life of the country, for social justice.

For several days in a row, Tehran streets have been the site of mass demonstrations and meetings of student youth. Students and pupils demand a lifting of the government prohibition of political discussions in education establishments, free education, resolving the housing problem, elimination of the separate education by sexes, revision of textbooks, re-employment of discharged professors. Girl students and school girls are chanting the slogans: "We have fought, we have shed our blood but we are still in chains," "we want equal rights"....

The local press is literally flooded by reports about sitting strikes, hunger strikes and protest marches by students and pupils of Tabriz, Shiraz, Urumiyeh, Sanjan, Esfahan, Arak and many other Iranian cities. The students occupy education offices of the provinces preventing officials from entering and demanding resolution of their problems.

With every new day, the takeovers by students of private hotels and other vacant offices, which are then transformed into hostels, classrooms and hospitals, are becoming increasingly frequent.

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FORCES HIT U.S. 'INTRIGUES' IN LEBANON

LD311221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[K. Geyvandov dispatch under general headline "Intrigues in Near East": "Against the U.S. Maneuvers"]

[Text] Beirut--Of late American diplomacy has been displaying importunate interest in Lebanon and primarily in the problem of the country's south, which has been the object of aggression by Israel's ruling circles. U.S. Ambassador in Beirut J.G. Dean, who has returned after consultations in Washington, announced that his government has "ideas" for settling the situation in south Lebanon and American State Department official P. Habib immediately went there--"to collect information" on this issue.

Revealing the true nature of the present U.S. diplomatic "initiatives" on Lebanon, the country's national patriotic parties and organizations point out in a joint statement published here that these "initiatives" are designed to create a cover for the implementation of Israel's perfidious intrigues regarding south Lebanon. The American "initiative's" ultimate aim, the joint statement stresses, "is to eliminate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, to secure the withdrawal of the Syrian troops from the country and to strike a blow against Lebanon's national patriotic forces."

PDRY FOREIGN POLICY, TIES WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES VIEWED

LD311611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov report under the rubric "Reportage From the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen": "Perceptible Changes"]

[Excerpts] Aden--The new academic year began here [at the Aden Center for Training Construction Workers] on 1 October. Some 300 young Yemenis--future highly qualified workers--sat down at desks and took up their places at machine tools in the training workshops. Recruitment applications for graduates from the center have already arrived from 12 state construction institutions and organizations. This is also a sign of the new situation, a sign of the fundamental political and socioeconomic transformations which are taking place in the republic today under the Yemen Socialist Party's leadership.

The first congress of this party took place only 1 year ago, in October 1978. It was an important result of the country's political development over the years of independence, the result of a great deal of organizational work in forming an advanced detachment of working people designed to become the leading and directing force of South Yemen society. The party program is built on the principles of scientific socialism and proclaims a course toward a socialist orientation for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

The creation of the material and technical base of this society is in full swing in the republic today.

In speaking of Democratic Yemen's achievements, you cannot fail to mention the great significance for the country of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. PDRY party and state figures and the republic's general public have frequently spoken highly of the mutually beneficial and multifaceted cooperation with the land of the soviets and socialist community countries.

Speaking in Havana at the recent conference of heads of state and government of nonalined countries, Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the PDRY People's Supreme Assembly Presidium, stated:

"The socialist countries, which render support to our people's struggle for freedom, independence and progress, have been and remain our defenders."

This is how he worded the PDRY's viewpoint on relations between the peoples of the nonalined countries and the socialist community countries. The same speech reflected the most important principles of Democratic Yemen's foreign policy. It includes struggling for peace and progress, friendship between peoples and national liberation and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism. It was confirmed from the high tribune in Havana that the PDRY advocates a lasting and just peace in the Near East, the liberation of the Arab lands occupied by Israel and the implementation of the Arab people of Palestine's legitimate rights. The PDRY resolutely rejects the American-Israeli deal and opposes the imperialist plans in the Indian Ocean.

USSR MILITARY DELEGATION LED BY GORSHKOV ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

LD311136 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, October 31, TASS--A delegation led by USSR Deputy Defense Minister, Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov has arrived in the Algerian capital. The delegation will attend the celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH FLN OFFICIAL IN ALGIERS

LD010250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Bitat, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] party Central Committee Politburo of Algeria and chairman of the country's National People's Assembly, has received Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium who is in Algeria at the head of a Soviet delegation. The delegation has arrived in Algeria to take part in the celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

ALGERIAN STATEMENT REPORTED ON U.S. ARMS FOR MOROCCO

LD262246 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, October 26, TASS--Politbureau of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party has carefully studied the decision of U.S. administration on additional supplies of weapons to Morocco and issued a statement in this connection. The statement points out that this decision by Washington runs counter to the resolutions of all international organizations, including the United Nations. It jeopardizes the progress towards peace as well as the efforts made in order to eliminate tensions in the area of North Africa. Among others, the statement says, supplying Morocco with weapons to wage a struggle against the POLISARIO Front, the U.S. administration contributes to intensifying military activities and jeopardizes the possibility for a peaceful settlement of the problem of Western Sahara. The Politbureau expresses its concern over a potential spread of the conflict to other countries.

KULIK SEES WESTERN HAND BEHIND S. AFRICAN RAID IN ANGOLA

LD010040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 October--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes: Many foreign affairs observers are describing the fact that the latest bandit raid by troops of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] on Angolan territory coincided in time with fresh Western initatives with regard to Namibia as "far from chance" circumstance. There has already been a similar precedent. On the eve of the opening of the present London conference on Rhodesia, the Smith-Muzorewa brasshats made a large-scale strike against People's Mozambique, which is supporting the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Now Pretoria's rulers "are punishing" independent Angola for its solidarity with the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], which is struggling against the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racists.

Facts testify that the hardening of the aggressiveness of the RSA against Angola, like the recent provocations by Rhodesia against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana pursue the aim of demoralizing and weakening the Patriotic Front and SWAPO and of intensifying pressure on the front-line states to get them to give up their support for the patriots. Striving to achieve this, the initiators of "a settlement" in Namibia and Zimbabwe hope to solve the whole complex of southern African problems in a neocolonialist way, impose puppet regimes on the African majority of these countries and with their assistance fence off the RSA racism reserve from independent Africa. In carrying out these armed provocations against independent African states, the racist military are in practice playing the role of punitive agent at the service of international capital.

The aggressiveness of Pretoria and Salisbury shows quite obviously that a necessary condition for the safeguarding of peace and security in this area is the removal from power of the racists in Rhodesia and Namibia and the transfer of power to the Patriotic Front and SWAPO, which express the interests of the African majority. Any neocolonialist solution of the future of these countries will only lead to the racists continuing to use their territories as a springboard for aggression and subversive actions against the neighboring independent states. Therefore it is obvious that preservation of the control of the racists over Rhodesia and Namibia constitutes a threat to peace in Africa and to international security as a whole.

BREZHNEV SENDS TELEGRAM TO NEW GHANAIAN PRESIDENT

LD291429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and himself personally, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent a telegram to Dr H. Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, with cordial greetings and best wishes on his assuming this post.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Ghana will continue to develop for the good of the peoples of both countries in the interests of consolidating world peace and international security.

In a reply telegram, the president of the Republic of Ghana expressed gratitude for the greetings and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev personally and to the friendly Soviet people. I am deeply moved, says the president's telegram, by your kind words and share the confidence expressed by you that the years to come will be marked by a further strengthening of the cordial relations which exist between our two countries.

U.S. MARINES, LOCAL POLICE FIRE ON DEMONSTRATORS IN EL SALVADOR

LD311358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0956 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, 31 October (TASS)--According to reports from El Salvador American Marines, together with the police of El Salvador, dispersed a demonstration in the capital of this Central American country on Tuesday using firearms and tear gas. The demonstrators were carrying banners protesting the "interference of American imperialism" in the internal affairs of El Salvador and the policies of the new military junta. Steps to "neutralize" the demonstration were taken at the very moment when about 300 of the people taking part approached the building of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador. Opening fire, the marines protecting the American Embassy and the detail of the local police force which arrived to "help" them injured several of the people taking part in the demonstration.

UPI, referring to representatives of "leftwing forces," reports that the plan for the military coup in El Salvador carried out on 15 October was drawn up in Washington. The new regime in El Salvador, in the opinion of a number of political observers, is the result of behind-the-scenes diplomatic maneuvers by the United States designed to maintain antipopular and pro-American power in this country without the odious dictator Romero. Agencies have also reported that Washington has already offered "considerable" military assistance to the new junta in El Salvador including special equipment for combating "internal disorder" among which is tear gas. The shots fired by the marines in San Salvador are yet further evidence of the fact that the United States is striving just as before to keep in power by any means regimes that suit it.

HONDURAN CP SEES DANGER OF RIGHTWING COUP

LD010038 Moscow Domestice Service in Russian 2046 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Vitaliy Skobolev commentary]

[Text] The Communist Party of Honduras has come out with a statement warning the country's public about a rightwing military coup which is under preparation. At first glance it seems strange, our commentator Vitaliy Skobolev writes, that the danger has arisen of a rightwing coup in a country where there is a rightwing military regime in power. However, in fact, there is nothing strange about this. Within military dictatorships there is always a fierce struggle for power and at times it overflows into armed and bloody clashes. This time it seems that action is being prepared in order to intensify the repression of the struggle of the progressive forces of Honduras for an independent and democratic future for their country.

The successes of the anti-imperialist and antidictatorship movements of a number of countries of Latin America have caused anxiety in the United States and a crisis of authority in those places where reactionary military regimes still exist. In some countries, such as El Salvador, the United States and its appointees, while not halting repressions, are trying to disperse the revolutionary charge that has built up by applying half-measures and by promises of an allegedly democratic nature. In other countries, and Honduras can serve as an example, it is intended to extinguish the flame of the democratic movement with the blood of the people. But the statement by the Honduran Communist Party shows that the patriots of Latin America are on the alert and that their struggle for democratic transformations will not be stopped by any brutality.

JUSTICE MINISTRY COLLEGIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD311215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[TASS report: "At USSR Justice Ministry"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Ministry of Justice collegium was held on 23-24 October with the participation of the union republic ministers of justice and Supreme Court chairmen. V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, delivered a report on the tasks of the justice organs and institutions and the courts in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work in Preserving Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Law Violations."

It was noted at the collegium that the justice organs and the courts, in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution requirements, must pay special attention to improving the organization of work on combating criminality and in particular dangerous crimes against citizens' life and health, hooliganism, law violations by minors, and common crime. It pointed out the need to make fuller use of legal means in insuring the in inviolability of socialist property, above all in agriculture, transportation and construction, to enhance the activity of the courts and justice organs in combating embezzlements of state and public property, wastefulness, thriftlessness, distortion of data, bribery and speculation.

It was stressed that the USSR Ministry of Justice, union republic ministries of justice, and legal organs must improve the style and methods of their work, insure the strict observance of socialist legality in their activity, expand the links of the organs of justice and courts with the public organizations, and seek to enhance the educational and preventive work of justice and the standard of citizens' legal education, primarily in the labor collectives and at places of residence.

The collegium outlined specific measures for insuring the fulfilment by the justice organs and institutions and the courts of the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

Executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Prosecutor's Office and USSR Supreme Court took part in the collegium's work.

ARTICLE BY JUSTICE MINISTER ON CRIME PREVENTION

LD301641 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 October 1979 Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 2,800-word article by USSR Minister of Justice V. Terebilov entitled "Guarding Law and Order" which discusses the workings of the courts and organs of justice in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on maintaining law and order and stepping up the struggle against law-breaking. The article says that the efficient organization of legal organs is very important and complains that in a number of cases legal processes are protracted because of "red tape." The ministries and justice sections should take measures to prevent this. The article goes on to discuss crime prevention measures and refers to the comradely courts and legal education of citizens as being of great importance.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN SOVIET REPUBLICS REPORTED

LD311509 [Editorial Report LD] Recent editions of Russian-language Soviet republican newspapers have carried reports of republic government organizational changes as follows:

Yerevan KOMMUNIST 18 October front-pages an Armenian Supreme Soviet decree appointing Stepan Levonovich Tumanyan deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers.

Alma-Ata KAZKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 6 October front-pages a Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "transforming the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for the Supply of Petroleum Products into the Kazakh SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products" and also carries on page 4 a KAZTAG-attributed "Chronicle Report" reading:

"The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Arattsev Kazakh SSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, releasing Comrade A.A. Rudik from these duties in connection with his transfer to other work.

"The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Shaymerden Bakirov Kazakh SSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, releasing Comrade Ye.A. Arattsev from these duties in connection with his transfer to other work."

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 20 October publishes on page 2 three Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 19 October transforming the Tadzhik SSR Union Republic Cotton-Cleaning Industry Administration into the Tadzhik SSR Union-Republic Ministry of the Cotton-Cleaning Industry, appointing Umirzak Kobilov Tadzhik SSR minister of the cotton-cleaning industry and appointing Sergey Kuzmich Prokopenko Tadzhik SSR minister of procurements. The newspaper also carries on page 2 a TADZHIKTA report that the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved U. Yakhshibayev of his duties as Tadzhik SSR procurements minister "in connection with his transfer to other work."

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 9 October front-pages a Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Viktor Ivanovich Bladkiy Turkmen minister of the construction materials industry. It also publishes on page 4 an unattributed "Chronicle" report on a Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree releasing Ivan Vladimirovich Bryushkov from that post "in connection with his transfer to other work."

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 11 October front-pages two Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 10 October appointing Oraz Mukhamed Kafurov Turkmen minister of local industry and Annabiti Baymakhanova Turkmen minister of light industry, relieving her of the duties of Turkmen minister of local industry. The newspaper also carries on page 4 a "Chronicle" report that by a decree of 10 October the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium relieved Kakaly Khanayev of the duties of Turkmen minister of light industry "in connection with his transfer to other work."

RSFSR DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER OSKIN DIES SUDDENLY

LD010939 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[P. A. Oskin obituary signed by "A Group of Comrades"]

[Excerpt] Petr Alekseyevich Oskin, RSFSR deputy minister of finance and member of the CPSU since 1939, died suddenly on 19 October 1979 at the age of 61.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU291250 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Oct 79 pp 1-2 AU

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 19 October Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades: The Central Committee plenum has discussed tasks for implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers aimed at the further practical fulfillment of the party's economic strategy. The plenum participants are unanimous that the measures outlined in those important documents once again attested to the truly scientific and realistic attitude taken by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo to leadership in the decisive sphere of public life--leadership in the economy.

OUR PARTY CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTS THE LENINIST GENERAL LINE TRACED BY THE 23D, 24TH AND 25TH CONGRESSES, BY THE OCTOBER 1964, MARCH AND SEPTEMBER 1965 AND SUBSEQUENT CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS, A LINE TAKING INTO ALL-ROUND CONSIDERATION THE PECULIARITIES OF THE PRESENT-DAY DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET SOCIETY AND OF THE WORLDWIDE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS.

THE GOAL-ORIENTED AND FRUITFUL ACTIVITY OF OUR PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO WITH L. I. BREZHNEV AT THE HEAD TO IMPLEMENT THE LENINIST LINE IN THE FIELD OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY ENJOYS UNANIMOUS SUPPORT ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE'S PEOPLE AND OF ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, IS HIGHLY VALUED AND WARMLY APPROVED BY PROGRESSIVE MANKIND.

The visit paid by our party-government delegation to the GDR provided another convincing evidence of that. The warm reception accorded by the working people of the GDR capital city to Leonid Ilich and the fact that he was awarded the second star of Hero of the GDR and the Karl Marx Order fully reflected the enormous prestige enjoyed by the Leninist party and the Soviet state, a wide acknowledgement for Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's outstanding services to the socialist community, the international workers class and the worldwide movement for peace and security.

THE SOVIET PEOPLE, THE WORLD'S PUBLIC AND THE MOST SOBERLY THINKING LEADERS OF WESTERN COUNTRIES RECEIVED COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV'S SPEECH AT THE BERLIN SOLEMNITIES WITH PARTICULAR INTEREST, REGARDING THE SPEECH AS ONE OF THE GREATEST EVENTS OCCURRING IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE IN RECENT TIMES.

The new constructive proposals set forth by Leonid Ilich--to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear means, to unilaterally reduce the number of Soviet troops and weapons in central Europe, and other measures for preventing the dangerous missile and nuclear arms race on the European Continent--inflicted a heavy blow to the demagogic campaign over the alleged "Soviet threat," whipped up by opponents to detente, and turned it into a powerful desire to strengthen confidence and mutually beneficial cooperation among states with various social systems.

The historic importance of the ideas and proposals set forth by Leonid Ilich was also determined by the fact that they were voiced at the turning point when, on the one hand, real fruits have been achieved in the pursuit of the detente policy, and on the other hand, when the activity of the most reactionary and imperialist circles trying to turn back the course of world events has sharply increased.

The firm, clear and confident position taken by our state has undoubtedly had a sobering effect on those who crave antagonism, who dash aside or step back from the principles of peaceful coexistence, and received unanimous support on the part of the Soviet people and of all people of goodwill.

Comrades, while implementing the party's economic policy, the CPSU Central Committee concentrates efforts to attain a radical turn toward fuller use of the intensive and qualitative factors of growth. And we have every reason to say that that produces fruitful results.

OUR COUNTRY HAS MADE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN ALL FIELDS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

For example, since the October 1964 CPSU Central Committee Plenum the country's economic potential has trebled, the output of industrial production has increased two and one-half times and the volume of gross agricultural production has increased more than 40 percent.

The Soviet Ukraine's economy in the country's integrated national economic complex has also risen in the same timespan to a qualitatively new level. The national income, as the most general index of economic development, has increased two and one-half times.

The steady growth of communal production has made it possible to attain a substantial upsurge in the people's prosperity. Compared with 1965, the average wages of workers and employees have gone up 56 percent, and the labor payments of kolkhoz peasants have doubled. The communal funds of consumption have increased 2.5 times, new dwellings have been provided or housing conditions have been improved for 22 million persons.

A large step in developing the republic's productive forces and in increasing its economic and scientific-technical potential has been made in the present, the 10th 5-Year Plan period. An appreciable--even if not so great as we would like to--progress has been made in accomplishing the key task--in improving effectiveness and quality.

The productivity of communal labor has increased and two-thirds of that increase have been attained through the application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. Compared with 1975, the ratio of high-quality production has trebled.

It is to be emphasized that the scales of socialist production have not only enormously increased; the conditions of our economic development have substantially changed, deep structural changes have taken place in the distribution of productive forces and economic links have become more complex.

"The economy," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out, "is a complex and dynamic organism whose development by itself constantly brings about new problems." The CPSU Central Committee closely examines them, taking into account that in the national economy, apart from obvious successes, there also are a number of bottlenecks.

On Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative, new important decisions have been adopted on key issues involving the development of the country's productive forces.

To attain a stable increase in production effectiveness, it has been found necessary to give priority to the development of the power industry, to promote economic branches as vitally important as the fuel industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine building, chemistry and transportation. [paragraph continues]

In the meantime, the party line on the further development of agriculture and the solicitude for expanding the production of consumer goods remain invariable.

Under the present conditions, it is particularly, one can say decisively, important to further improve management and the entire economic system. V. I. Lenin regarded management as a powerful lever, as the main, central task confronting Soviet authorities.

THE DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSED AT THIS PLENUM HAVE COMPREHENSIVELY REFLECTED LENIN'S IDEAS AND THE PRINCIPLED THESES OF THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS.

THE DOCUMENTS REFLECT THE CONTINUITY AND CONSISTENCY OF THE PARTY'S ECONOMIC STRATEGY AND AT THE SAME TIME MARK A QUALITATIVELY NEW STAGE IN IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM AND THE METHODS OF MANAGEMENT.

A. P. Lyashko in his report characterized in detail the substance of the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and spoke about the work to be done in the republic to translate them into reality.

As far as immediate tasks are concerned, it is first of all necessary to insure that the documents adopted are carefully studied and explained at every level and to use for that purpose all means available. Every worker must clearly know what he has to do in connection with reform in planning and in the economic mechanism, must know how to do it and must do everything in time and well, as they say, conscientiously.

The entire organizational and explanatory work must be subordinated to the main purpose--to prepare our cadres for the practical implementation of planned measures, to enable them to manage in the most efficient manner, using the reserves available and overcoming the bottlenecks. Particular attention was attached to that issue by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his visit to Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

In connection with improvements in the mechanism of planning and management, responsible tasks must be accomplished by party organizations, soviet and economic organs, but first of all, naturally, by the republic's Gosplan, that was correctly stated in the speeches by V. P. Mironov, M. N. Vsevolozhskiy and O. F. Kasyan.

As the economic headquarters, the Gosplan is called upon to constantly and significantly closer analyze the vital processes of economic development, to more persistently insure the fullest use possible of the intensive factors of production, and to carefully draft a scientifically substantiated national economic development plan for the 11th 5-year plan period and prospects for the forthcoming decade.

Important decisions were adopted recently on improving work among the cadres of planning organs. Highly qualified specialists, knowing their jobs perfectly, must work in all sections of the Gosplan. It is important that all of them, and subsequently the Gosplan as a whole, work more efficiently, with maximal returns.

A significantly larger practical part to the accomplishment of tasks confronting the republic must be made by the institutes of economics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and of the Ukrainian Gosplan.

Economic and planning work in ministries and departments must be raised to a higher level. Party committees and soviet executive committees must also take steps to improve the work of planning commissions, whose role in the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive plans for the development of cities and regions will now significantly increase.

The present plenum tackled in detail the ways to practically accomplish tasks set by the party for improving the economic mechanism. The plenum analyzed the experience available and indicated reserves.

From the wide range of issues discussed in the report and speeches I would like to set apart in particular the following: ONE--more effective use of the production potential; TWO--improvements in the work performed to adopt scientific-technical achievements; and THREE--more rational use of labor resources and the reduction of losses. Those are now the exact problems, settlement of which to a large extent determines improvements in the effectiveness of production and in the quality of the entire work.

Indeed, our economic potential is growing and strengthening year by year. The value of the republic's fixed assets has already exceeded R260 billion. In the 3 years of the present 5-year period alone fixed assets in industry increased 21.4 percent.

That is the basis of a steady growth both in production and in our people's prosperity. But that enormous potential, as A. P. Botvin, V. P. Mironov and R. I. Mostovoy pointed out, is not always and everywhere being used with appropriate efficiency. Since the beginning of the 5-year period returns from investments at a number of enterprises have declined.

Certainly, accountable for that also are a number of objective causes: Conditions for fuel and raw material extraction are becoming increasingly complex; outlays for the conservation of the environment, for services and amenities, and so forth are increasing. Nonetheless, practice shows that wherever people do their jobs with skill and initiative, wherever they are able to find reserves and the ways of their better utilization--there even the most complex tasks are accomplishable.

One can quote a few examples to prove that. Thus Europe's largest GRES, with a capacity of 3.6 million kilowatts, in Zaporozhye, was put into operation ahead of schedule. The largest oxygen converter shop with an annual production capacity of 3.5 million tons of steel at the Azov steel plant reached its planned capacity six months ahead of schedule.

The Frunze machinebuilding association in Sumy put into operation facilities for fertilizer production, valued at R10.2 million, a month ahead of schedule, and reached their production capacity two months ahead of schedule. It is characteristic that, since the beginning of the 5-year period, the association as a whole has increased output per one square meter of production space by 14 percent. The shift intensity factor of equipment has increased too.

The sulfur production association in Rozdol exceeded the planned capacity of a complex for surfuric acid production by 50,000 tons within three months after its commissioning and this produced an annual economic effect of R4 million.

Similar examples of authentic thrift and fruitful work can be found in every branch. What do they show? They show primarily that WE HAVE GOOD EXPERIENCE AND EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN HOW TO RUN THE BUSINESS. THE PARTY HAS BROUGHT UP WONDERFUL CADRES OF COMMANDERS AND ORGANIZERS FOR SOCIALIST PRODUCTION AND EXCELLENT SPECIALISTS. Inherent in them are high competence and responsibility, a state-like attitude to matters, constant interest in everything that is new and advanced, socialist business ability, persistency and a creative dissatisfaction with achievements, the ability to foment in the collective an atmosphere of general willingness [mobilizovannost']--in other words the very qualities distinguishing leaders of the Leninist type.

One can list the names of many talented economic workers. Ranking among the best enterprise and association leaders are L. D. Yupko at the Zaporozhye steel plant, V. F. Mazov at the Petrovskiy metallurgical plant, S. V. Gusovskiy at the arsenal plant. Yu. I. Zagorovskiy at the Monolith production association in Kharkov, V. A. Zgurskiy at the Korolev production association in Kiev, M. F. Zemlyanoy at the Kirvoy Rog industrial construction administration, P. Yu. Tarasyuk at the Kiev footwear association, L. M. Kuzmin at the Zhitomir flax combine, V. A. Naumova at the Svetoch confectionery association in Lvov, and others.

Those are people of various ages and characters, but each of them works conscientiously, competently and resourcefully, is not afraid of a risk, does not get confused in critical situations, is able to be firm and persistent in the pursuit of the goals set. They do not tolerate laxity and disorder, and by all their deeds set an example of a faultless execution of their official and public duties. Such leaders attract people, arouse confidence and enjoy well deserved prestige.

The skills and experiences of advanced collectives and of the best managers, engineers and technicians are our real national wealth, our powerful reserve from which we must maximally benefit in the interests of the cause.

The more so that accountable for many shortcomings is, to a considerable extent, the inability of some leaders to organize the business and to mobilize the collectives to overcome obstacles.

A check has been carried out recently into a number of projects built or reconstructed in the last five years. It turned out that at some of them capacities were not fully utilized or were mastered with long delays. The amount of uninstalled equipment at a number of places has even increased.

Accountable for delays in the commissioning of capacities and for their incomplete utilization are miscalculations in planning, shortcomings in material-technical supplies and so forth. But one must not overlook the fact that in a number of instances such situations result from the fact that engineering and economic services are sluggish and the standards of their work are low.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy quoted the facts of mismanagement and of insufficient utilization of capacities at some enterprises of the Ukrainian Main Administration for the Chemical Industry headed by G. Ye. Lesnichiy.

The leadership of the Ukrainian Ministry of the Building Materials Industry with G. M. Baklanov as minister, [who reportedly "suddenly died" after the plenum], Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on, has already been criticized for the unsatisfactory utilization of capacities.

Nonetheless, the facts show that the state of affairs does not improve. In Nikolayevskaya and Sumskaya oblasts large silica enterprises have been built for the production of bricks and porous concrete goods. And although those enterprises were commissioned several years ago, their equipment has been utilized less than 67 percent and technological lines are idling.

At the same time there are in the branch 90 seasonal plants with poor production organization.

Abnormal also is the insufficient utilization of railroad cars and trucks despite the difficulties caused by the lack of transport means. Loading and unloading operations take too long. The selective checks have proved that nearly one-half of the motor vehicles were running without load.

Indeed, Comrades F. P. Golovchenko, N. P. Momotenko and leaders of other departments in charge of transport: Do you not notice that? Why do you not show initiative, why do you not take business-like steps to improve efficiency in transport operations.

The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, ministerial and departmental leaders, local party and soviet organs must honestly and closely examine the use of production resources in every branch, at every association and enterprise, must work out and implement concrete measures to maximally hasten the process of mastering capacities wherever the planned indexes still have not been reached.

And certainly, A. P. Lyashko and other speakers were right to note that the utmost must be done to radically improve the state of affairs in capital construction. An end must at last be put to the practice of dispersing capital investments, manifestations of parochialism and departmental narrow-mindedness must be eradicated, construction must be hastened, and the volumes of incomplete construction must really be reduced. Leaders of the Gosplan, of economic and soviet organs should regard those tasks as priority ones and should assume personal responsibility for their settlement.

Taking into account the fact that the plans will now set limits for capital investments, construction and assembly works, and that those limits will be effective in the entire planned period, it is particularly important to put in order the designing and estimating business and to take effective steps to improve the quality of documentation. That is an immediate task confronting the Gosplan, ministries and departments in charge of designing organization. For it is obvious to anyone what disorganization ensues there in capital construction and in our entire work when the plans adopted are changed and the costs of the projects increase. In the process of construction, the actual costs of works in many instances exceeded the estimates. And no one specifically was brought to account for it. Where are our people's control, planning and financial organs?

Such a situation must not be tolerated any longer. In every concrete case it is necessary to find out who is to be blamed and to take measures to prevent similar phenomena in the future.

Another issue whose importance should be emphasized once again, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on, is the ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. That was correctly noted in speeches by B. Ye. Paton, V. V. Biblik, M. G. Chumachenko and others. At the present stage the settlement of that complex inter-branch task is, one can say, of exceptional importance.

Everybody knows that the application of progressive, new--in principle--technologies developed on the basis of fundamental research sharply increases labor productivity, improves production quality and introduces radical changes in entire industrial branches. The CPSU Central Committee recently commended the activity conducted along that line by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Incidentally the papers supplied by the academy's institutions and applied in the national economy in the three years of the 5-year period alone produced an economic effect totaling R800 million.

The methods of program planning for special purposes [programmnotselevoye planirovaniye] are being increasingly practiced and the number of comprehensive works performed by the republic's scientists jointly with ministries, departments, production associations and many enterprises in the republic and the country has significantly increased.

The documents discussed here have outlined important measures intended, on the one hand, to stimulate by all means accelerated scientific elaborations, and on the other, to induce economic leaders to more energetically set about their application in practice. Smooth coordination of efforts and closer cooperation are needed in this field among the Gosplan, ministries, departments, scientific establishments, party and soviet organs. It is necessary to resolutely break barriers between and within departments, to eliminate manifestations of inertness, indifference and conservatism. That must be undertaken by all and primarily by party organs.

It is no secret that some of our party leaders exert no serious efforts to reequip production. For that reason some valuable scientific papers find no wide application.

Recently the Central Committee examined the work of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and found out that the enterprises of that branch were poorly applying technical innovations. Yet those innovations bear great reserves for increasing metal production and the ministry--personally Ya. Kulikov and plant managers--are obligated to make faster use of them.

One must not overlook the added fact that a number of coal mines inadequately utilize highly productive coal mining complexes. The expensive equipment is frequently being engaged in pits where it cannot operate at full capacity. For that reason output falls short of the potential by many tons of coal.

Or let us take the following example. It is known that the sugar refining industry, separating part of the syrup in beet processing [chastichnym vyvrodom siropa] is very progressive. For example, the application of that technology enabled the Mironovka sugar refining combine in Kievskaya Oblast to reduce the time of beet processing by 17 days and to supply an additional 1,300 tons of sugar.

But the method has thus far been applied by very few refineries and the measures drawn up by the ministry for applying such progressive technology have only been fulfilled 33 percent. Such sluggishness on the part of ministerial leaders, Comrade N. M. Sanov, makes us very anxious.

In particular the Melitopol lathebuilding plant imeni 23 October, the agricultural machinebuilding and the light industry machinebuilding plants in Odessa and the Priluki stockbreeding machinebuilding plant are a long way from having made full use of the possibilities available to raise technical standards and improve production qualities.

Party committees are expected to scrutinize the state of affairs at enterprises doing badly in the application of new equipment and technologies, in production quality, and to find out if leaders of those enterprises are able to run production at the present technical level, or they are so backward that nothing good can be expected from them.

The interests of the situation require significantly increasing the responsibility of persons in the Council of Ministers and the Gosplan who are in charge of scientific-technical progress, as well as of ministerial and departmental leaders. Every leader must set about in a business-like manner to adopt the achievements of science and technology and advanced technologies, to put into effect proposals and initiatives remarkable for their innovation, and must overcome obstacles.

As L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his book, "Rebirth," without struggle there is no victory.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee considers it expedient to place the application of papers involving the most important, key problems of scientific-technical progress, and primarily the fulfillment of republic-level comprehensive scientific-technical programs for special purposes, under the personal control of Central Committee secretaries, Council of Ministers deputy chairmen and obkom secretaries.

And here is the third issue. We must do a great deal, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, to MAKE BETTER USE OF LABOR in the broadest sense of the term and must prevent losses. That point was tackled in speeches by Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, M. N. Vsevolozhskiy and others.

It has always ranked among the most important tasks in socialist management, but when difficulties with labor resources are becoming increasingly acute, it is simply a vital necessity.

Enterprise and association leaders must, first of all, do their utmost to insure that the plans are fulfilled with the least number of workers and must reduce losses in working time to a minimum. Precisely for that reason, as of next year, new indexes will be introduced into the plans, such as limits fixing the number of workers and employees, standards for wages in relation to a ruble's worth of production, and tasks for reducing manual labor. Each branch, enterprise and association is to be provided with a clear-cut program for action to significantly improve the use of labor and resources and to raise the rates of increasing labor productivity.

What is the actual point?

ONE--More pains should be taken to restrict manual labor, particularly in subsidiary production absorbing a significant part of manpower and to make better use of the Zaporozhye experience in that field.

TWO--More attention must be paid to norm setting for labor. At many industrial and construction enterprises output norms are now being overfulfilled and yet at the same time the 5-year targets for increasing labor productivity remain significantly underfulfilled.

THREE--Strict measures must be taken against the facts of groundlessly increasing the number of the management apparatus.

In recent times many ministries, departments, enterprises and associations have been setting up various services, "research" subdivisions, laboratories and so forth. The number of people employed there is large, yet a part of them has thus far failed to prove to be of much use. That applies in particular to the "Gorsistemotekhnika" scientific-technical association set up in Kiev to develop and apply automated control systems for municipal services.

The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance and departments should have a close look what those services are doing, which of them are really useful and which ones can be dispensed with.

It is highly important for party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, as well as for economic leaders to boost discipline in production, to foment in every collective an atmosphere of intolerance with regard to timeservers, shirkers and rolling stones.

In recent years a trend has become apparent showing a decline in the number of labor discipline violations. But losses in working time caused in the national economy because of idling equipment, administrative leaves and truancies are still significant. The fluency of cadres at a number of places does not tend to decrease.

In connection with shrinking labor resources, it is also highly important to significantly increase labor productivity and to intensify production in agriculture. That task is particularly topical for industrial regions, especially for Donetskaya Oblast with eight city dwellers per one rural inhabitant. The oblast, with its population of 5 million each year brings from outside large amounts of vegetables and fruit, meat, milk and other foodstuffs. At the same time the calculations prove that the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are practically able to almost fully provide the population with farm and animal produce, except potatoes.

The republic's Gosplan, along with the appropriate ministries, departments and oblast organizations are expected to draw up concrete measures to speed up farm development in Donetskaya and Kievskaya oblasts.

Taking into account real resources, at the second stage, in the next 5-year period, it will be possible to outline and put into effect measures to intensify agricultural production, let us say, in Voroshilovgradskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts.

Proceeding from local possibilities, in other oblasts it is also necessary to systematically carry out this work in one or several suburban rayons.

As you can see, comrades, whatever issue we consider--be it the use of production capacities and labor resources, or the application of scientific-technical achievements--there are everywhere both positive experiences and significant unutilized reserves.

THE UTILIZATION OF RESERVES, IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY OF WORK PRIMARILY DEPEND ON THE LEVEL OF MANAGEMENT, ON SMOOTHNESS, HARMONY AND EFFICIENCY IN THE ACTIVITIES OF ALL SECTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM.

Unfortunately, the standards of work in the management apparatus are still a long way from having met the increased requirements at all levels. Ministerial and departmental workers frequently do not venture to go deep into the state of affairs in their branches, do not give effective assistance to enterprises and projects in improving their work and even shrink from settling problems commissioned to them.

The matters sometimes assume strange features. L. A. Gumenyuk, director general of the Kiev meat industry production association, recently sent cables to 14 addresses, including the Central Committee, editorial boards of newspapers and radio, to say that there was a shortage of salt. In a word, he raised a clamor all over the republic, but failed to take one little step from which he should have started: He did not apply to his ministry. And when he was told what to do, the "salt problem" was solved immediately.

A very serious doubt arises: Is such a director competent enough, if he is unable to settle even a simple problem in time?

Among ministries there should be business-like and working relations and a close harmony in the settlement of commissioned tasks.

In connection with this it is only opportune to refer to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's dictum: "We have endowed ministerial and departmental leaders with rights not that they busy themselves in a useless correspondence among themselves, but that they settle concrete and practical problems."

It is necessary in earnest to set about raising the role and responsibilities of deputy ministers, committee chairmen and central board chairmen.

While according leading cadres with constant solicitude and while assessing their work and services on merits, we must at the same time be principle-minded in rating and must draw appropriate conclusions regarding those who fail to justify confidence in time.

Party committees and basic organizations must resolutely fight everything that hampers fruitful work--manifestations of inertness, anonymity in cases of failure, and any encroachments upon party, state, plan and financial discipline.

For example, we must no longer tolerate a situation when many leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, rayons and even of some oblast organizations consider that the main thing is to cope with the plans for the procurement of the 12-13 so-called basic kinds of produce.

But in addition to those kinds of produce, agriculture is expected to supply more than 30 other kinds, including fish, honey, hop, ether and oil-bearing crops, tobacco, cocoons, Astrakhan skins and others.

The national economy, our people badly need all that. In the meantime, the plans for the purchase of that produce frequently fall short of the targets, their production is developing too slowly, and we actually do not blame anybody for that.

Practice shows that the control of and checks into implementation should be stricter and more demanding. It is inadmissible that even individual enterprises, as check ups show, fail to comply with some decisions in time, practice book doctoring and distort the actual state of affairs. In particular, that applies to a number of enterprises under the ministries of motor transport, light industry, the food industry, of housing and municipal services, the Selkhoztekhnika State Committee, as well as to some kolkhozes, sovkhozes, trade and other organizations in Nikolayevskaya, Odesskaya, Volynskaya, Lvovskaya and Khmelnitskaya oblasts. Naturally enough, the perpetrators have been punished, but disturbing is the fact that book doctoring, as a rule, is being revealed not by means of control within the department, but by financial, people's control or state statistical organs.

A rightful question arises, comrade ministers and leaders of other departments invested with confidence and commission: Is it not time for you to put your affairs in appropriate order? The question also arises why do the facts of indiscipline and of a liberal attitude to violations and abuses not always receive a sharp and principled reproach on the part of ministerial and departmental boards and party committees?

Apparently, some party committees make poor use of the rights granted to them under the CPSU statutes, insufficiently control the work of the apparatus and inadequately engage themselves in the education of their associates in the spirit of the strict observance of party and state discipline.

It should also be stated that individual leaders, instead of minding their jobs and raising the standards of management, frequently exert efforts in a wrong direction.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and other republic-level organs receive signals about incorrect behavior, infringements upon statutary requirements and state discipline and even abuses on the part of individual officials. Such facts were revealed recently in Kolomyya City, Ivano-frankovskaya Oblast.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee severely punished the culprits. Individual leaders were expelled from the party and dismissed from their jobs.

What do those and similar facts attest to? They attest primarily to the fact that some officials have lost the feelings of responsibility and political sensitivity. They treat persons violating our rules and laws in a conciliatory manner and some of them have taken the path of abuses themselves, thus causing serious political and moral harm.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee by its recent decision severely punished and dismissed from the job Yu. I. Bashmakov, Ukrainian deputy minister of installation and special construction work, who used his official status for profit.

Moreover, those infringements were perpetrated within the sight of the party organization and Minister G. R. Bagratuni was aware of them.

In such cases we must proceed from the assumption that impunity undermines faith in justice, that those people discredit state organs and have no right to work in them.

Such facts attest, even if they are a rare exception, however, to the occurence of serious shortcomings in work among cadres and sometimes also to the lack of a political attitude in assessing such phenomena, and to the relaxation of political vigilance.

Exactly 73 days are left to the end of the present year, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued. Yet there is still a great deal to do--in industry, agriculture and other branches.

The measures necessary must be taken to fulfill the plans and pledges, as soon as possible and maximally to compensate for the debts incurred in the output of individual kinds of production and to carefully prepare for the accomplishment of more painstaking tasks next year. This is the exact time when the brunt of work must be done in commissioning new production projects and facilities. A large number of houses and facilities for social and cultural purposes must be put into service.

Under such circumstances, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, basic party organizations, soviet organs, ministries and departments must, more than ever, display their organizational role and initiative. It is important everywhere to provide normal working and living conditions for people in the winter period.

We will discuss in detail those and other issues at a conference with obkom first secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PECULIARITIES OF THE COMING YEAR AND THE TASKS SET BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WE CONSIDER THAT THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, TRADE UNION COUNCIL AND KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ALL LOCAL PARTY, SOVIET, TRADE UNION AND KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS AND ECONOMIC ORGANS MUST ALREADY NOW, ON THE BASIS OF A CAREFUL SCRUTINY OF THE RESULTS OF FULFILLING THE PLAN FOR THE FOUR YEARS, DRAW UP BASIC GUIDELINES FOR WORK IN THE COMING, FINAL YEAR OF THE 5-YEAR PERIOD, MUST CORRECTLY DISTRIBUTE FORCES, PRECLUDING DUPLICATION AND ANONYMITY.

APPROPRIATE PAINS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO SPREAD VALUABLE INITIATIVES COMMENDED BY THE CPSU AND UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEES AND OT ORGANIZE SOCIALIST COMPETITIONS IN HONOR OF V. I. LENIN'S 110TH BIRTHDAY, THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY WON BY THE SOVIET PEOPLE IN THE GREAT FATHERLAND WAR AND OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS.

Party organizations are now holding accountability and election meetings. Those meetings reflect the unity and efficiency of party organizations. They are businesslike and remarkable and for an atmosphere of high mutual exactingness and of principled criticism as to shortcomings.

The recent all-union conference of ideological workers examined the progress made in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving ideological and political-educational work. Taking into consideration the recommendations made at the conference, party committees, soviet organs, ideological establishments, creative unions, Komsomol and trade union organizations must deliberate and put into effect additional concrete measures to further increase the effectiveness of our ideological work. They should proceed from the point that, as Comrade M. A. Suslov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, emphasized, it is a matter concerning the whole party.

The utmost is to be done to make propaganda and agitation intelligible, convincing and apt to answer all questions concerning people.

That is particularly important now when our enemies are resorting to increasingly refined forms of ideological struggle and using an extensive network of mass media.

In conclusion Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

All of us are convinced that Central Committee members, party and economic aktivs in the republic deeply understand the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee to improve planning and management in the national economy.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and personally Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that the Soviet Ukraine's communists and all working people will do their best to cope with the tasks set and will contribute their worthy part to the further consolidation of the economic and defense potential of our great socialist fatherland.

KIRILLIN PRESENTS DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AWARDS

LD292056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The prizes awarded by the USSR Council of Ministers for 1979 for the most outstanding designs and for construction work carried out according to these designs were presented today to a group of architects, designers and construction workers.

The high quality of the work carried out made it possible to speed up the construction of major projects and for the collectives of new plants to master the design capacities of equipment ahead of schedule. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, in presenting the awards, extended warm gratitude to the winners.

OFFICIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF EXECUTIVES' LENINIST WORKSTYLE

LD311039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Article by I. Morozov, first secretary of the Komi Obkom under the rubric "Party Life: For a Leninist Style of Work": "If It Is Said By a Leader"]

[Excerpts] In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress, L.I. Brezhnev noted that in any field today's managers are obliged to take account of both sociopolitical and educational aspects, be responsive to people and their needs and requirements, and set an example in work and everyday life. This demand is expressed with great force in the party central committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work," and at the recent all-union conference of ideological workers. The party committees are required to strive even more persistently to insure that every production organizer meets these requirements.

Plenums and bureau sessions of the gorkoms, raykoms and the obkom are, as a rule, analyzing in increasing detail and generalizing the experience of those who are always as good as their word.

At the same time, party committees also adopt a critical stance toward the behavior of those belonging to what is popularly termed "the empty-promises brigade." Unfortunately, there are still many such people. Some people think nothing of embarking on far-fetched initiatives or taking on socialist pledges which the collective is unable to meet. So it was with Starkov, former general director of the Knyazhpogostles association, who casually gave assurances that production targets would be successfully fulfilled ahead of schedule. This promise appeared to be based on precise calaculations, but it proved in fact to be an idle one. At the same time the director kept his own well-being firmly in mind, not hesitating to use his official position to further his own ends. The obkom bureau came to the conclusion that Starkov was not fit for the post he occupied and he was relieved of his duties.

Gorkoms, raykoms and the obkom are analyzing the behavior of economic executives in the collective particularly attentively, since frequently it is just such incorrect activities on a leader's part which give rise to tension and irritability in interpersonal relationships, to feelings of resentment and, on occasion, to protracted conflicts. For example, S. Litvinenko, director of the Ust-Nemskiy timber procurement establishment, was recently dismissed at the obkom's recommendation. He indulged in administrative high-handedness, was rude to people and underrated educational measures. This leader was also unable to unite people and win their support.

Remember, Vladimir Ilich Lenin particularly valued in an organizer the ability to win people's support. And the essence of that ability is not mere charisma. Other things are important: an outgoing personality, approachability, modesty at all times and in all things, and principledness. We are persistently instilling these characteristics of a truly Leninist workstyle in leaders of labor collectives. In particular, we are striving to insure that not a single case of moneygrubbing or abuse of official position escapes the party committee's attention.

Primary party organizations have a big part to play in insuring that all communist economics executives observe the rule that words should be matched by action. In many of these primary party organizations it is customary to hear reports delivered by collectives' leaders. Here there is usually concrete and rigorous discussion about how each of them is fulfilling his vanguard role and what sort of an example he is setting for others in his work or private life.

However, it must also be said that many party organizations are still not sufficiently exacting toward communist managers when it comes to observing the norms or party ethics and communist morality, and criticism from below is poorly developed. As a result, some executives get the idea that they are not accountable or punishable for their actions. This was the case with Yekimov, former chief of the Komimelioratsiya Association, and Dkabanov, the republic's deputy minister of agriculture, who abused their official positions for their own selfish ends. But not a single communist exposed these abuses promptly.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" directs party committees to insure that, when evaluating economic executives' activity, they take into account not only production plan fulfillment indicators but also the standard of discipline, the moral and political climate and the working and everyday conditions. I will be frank: As yet, not all party committees in the republic are purposefully endeavoring to insure in each collective the unity of organizational, economic and ideological work. For this reason an obkom plenum required gorkoms and raykoms to more persistently endeavor to insure that leaders do not stand aloof from the important task of educating the people.

The plenum criticized those economic executives who show little concern for satisfying collectives' vital needs. This, in particular, accounts for the high labor turnover in the Komineft association, where industrial installations are commissioned without providing the necessary housing and social and cultural amenities and where they are complaining about the shortage of people. The USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and USSR Gosplan must also be reproached. While planning to achieve rapid growth in the new Usinsk oil field they make no provision for creation of a network of cultural and consumer service amenities or for housing construction.

The formula--to be a leader is also to be an educator--has firmly established itself in life. But an organizer must acquire a mastery of this complex art--it is not inborn. We have developed an efficient system for training leaders and specialists.

Keeping one's word, being sincere and open and refusing to tolerate bombast--such is the great moral capital without which solving the tasks of communist building would be unthinkable.

KAZAKHSTAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLY CHIEF APPOINTED

LD311411 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Text of "Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on appointment of Comrade A.K. Bragin as chairman of Kazakh SSR State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products,"]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees: That Comrade Aleksandr Konstantinovich Bragin be appointed chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products.

[signed] I. Abdukarimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

N. Abayeva, secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Alma-Ata, Government House, 12 October 1979.

KAZAKH BUILDING MATERIALS MINISTER F. V. TREBUKHIN RETIRES

AU241051 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Fedor Vasilyevich Trebukhin of the duties of Kazakh minister of the building materials industry in connection with his retirement on pension.

New Minister Appointed

AU241050 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] By a decree of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, (Berkinbay Pamimbekov) was appointed today as Kazakh minister of the building materials industry.

PAY INCREASES OF UP TO 30 PERCENT ANNOUNCED

LD011156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] New wage rates in nonproductive jobs in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and the Central Chernozem and North Caucasus regions go into effect today. The new rates will affect 1 million people at a cost to the state of R2.1 billion.

There will be pay increases for workers in housing and public untilities, trade, catering and consumer services, culture and also middle and lower-ranking staff in health care and ecucation, together with some other categories. The pay increment will be up to 30 percent of the wage or salary, and in some categories even more.

SOVIET MOTORSHIP, TANKER COLLIDE IN BALTIC

LD311644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1627 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 31 October (TASS)--In the Baltic Sea today during stormy weather and in poor visibility a collision occurred between the Soviet motorship Olenek and the Soviet tanker General Shkodunovich. The collision occurred at approximately 0900 Moscow time in the Great Belt Strait. A fire broke out aboard the Olenek as a result of the collision. The crew and members of the scientific expedition aboard the vessel were rescued by Danish and Soviet vessels nearby. The fate of three persons in unknown. Salvage work at the site of the accident is continuing.

The tanker General Shkodunovich suffered negligible damage. It remains seaworthy and is continuing its trip.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES BOOSTING FUEL COMBUSTION EFFICIENCY

LD301635 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on October carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by I. Ognev under the rubric "The Power Industry at the Forefront" entitled "Into Heat Not Steam" which describes how the efficiency of fuel combustion can be raised using a catalytic heat generator. A small amount of catalyst used in such a generator can provide great savings in fuel.

This generator was developed several years ago and the article describes continuing research in this spere. The article concludes that the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences is continuing a great deal of research on the "generator" theme but says that its possibilities are limited by the lack of resources. The article calls upon USSR Gosplan to help the scientists out of their difficulties.

BASHKIR OFFICIAL CALLS FOR ALL-UNION OIL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

LD011009 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 25 October 1979 publishes on page 2, under the rubric "Party Committee: Methods and Style": "Recommended for Introduction" a 1,700-word article by M. Shakirov, first secretary of Bashkirskiy Obkom, outlining aspects of the "great organizational and educational work" behind the fact that "for 10 years now Bashkiria's oilmen have stably maintained fuel extraction at the level of 40 million tons, year in, year out." After describing technical developments and forms of competition which have made this possible, Shakirov declares that "the experience of Bashkiria's oilmen gives serious grounds for study by the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, if only because other deposits in the country will sooner or later find themselves in a position where it will be necessary to seek ways of stabilizing fuel extraction." So, he continues, "We believe that it would be correct to concentrate science's resources in one place by creating an all-union research institute for the increase of oil yield. The sector is in dire need of such a research institute, which has accumulated considerable experience of solving all these questions, could form the basis for it."

PLANNERS CRITICIZED OVER POWER INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

LD011031 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 October 1979 publishes on page 2, under the headline "The Value of Flexible Systems," a 1,400-word article by "Teploelektroproyekt" Chief Engineer V. Okhotin and Chief Specialist V. Surkov outlining the difficulties posed for the power industry by the fluctuation of electricity demand according to the time of day. The article notes that in peak hours it is necessary to use "obsolete and wornout heat and power plants," causing a deterioration in thermal efficiency and reliability. The authors state that, in order to combat these problems, their institute has "proposed a number of specialized installations and systems" but complain that "these systems have not become widespread in the domestic power industry." They write: "In the opinion of many scientists and specialists, the main reason for the poor introduction of these highly economical composite systems in the country's power industry is that planning organs are patently paying insufficient attention to the production of gas turbine capacities."

ROMANOV ADDRESSES GORKOM, RAYKOM SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

LD311633 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report "At the CPSU Obkom: Fulfill Everything Planned"]

[Excerpt] A conference of gorkom and raykom first secretaries held in the Smolnyy examined the tasks of party organizations, industry and agriculture at the concluding stage of the 5-year plan.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, spoke at the conference.

Participating in the conference's work were members of the obkom bureau, secretaries of Leningradskiy Obkom and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol officials.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 31 OCTOBER

LD010226 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 31 October. Time of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The plan for sale of grain to the state has been fulfilled by agricultural workers in Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast and Vladimirskaya Oblast. A total of 400,000 tons of cereal have been delivered to procurement points. The plan for the sale of wheat has been overfulfilled and Vladimirskaya machine operators have sold the state considerably more barley and oats than planned. Farms have fully provided themselves with grain seeds for next year's crop. However, the plan for corn sales was not fulfilled in Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast and Vladimirskaya Oblast failed to meet the plan for the sale of wheat, rye and buckwheat. (1400 GMT)

In Kazakhstan today work was completed on laying in seed for spring sowing on an area of almost 24 million hectares in the republic. (1445 GMT)

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS IN ADGEYSKAYA, VLADIMIRSKAYA OBLASTS

LD311526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that the grain crop farmers of the Adgeyskaya Autonomous Oblast and of Vladimirskaya Oblast have completed their plans for selling grain crops to the state. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Adgeyskaya Autonomous Oblast fulfilled their socialist commitments, delivering 272,000 tons of grain crops to the state.

The wheat sale plan was exceeded.

Grain reception areas have taken delivery of 101,000 tons of grain crops from the farms of Vladimirskaya Oblast.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fully supplied themselves with grain crop seeds for next year's harvest.

RSFSR SOYA THRESHING COMING TO END

LD302034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In the RSFSR work is ending on the plantations for late crops; 15,000 hectares of sugar beets remain to be lifted in the farms of the North Caucasus. Harvesting of sunflower continues in Altayskiy Kray and in Orenburgskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts. In the Far East threshing of soya is ending. According to the assessment of specialists of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture it is possible that this work will be totally completed by the anniversary.

UKRAINE CSA PUBLISHES REPORT ON FALL FIELD OPERATIONS

AU311438 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] "The Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration has published another report on the progress made in fall field operations. By 29 October, sugar beets had been dug on an area of 1,701,000 hectares, or nearly 96 percent of the target. This work has been accomplished by machine operators of Kievskaya, Ternopolskaya and Rovenskaya oblasts. Corn for grain has been gathered from 60 percent of the area sown.

Per-hectare corn yields are the highest on the farms of Zakarpatskaya, Lvovskaya and Kievskaya oblasts. At the same time the Ukraine's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have prepared nearly 13.9 million hectares of land for spring sowing."

Ukrainian truck drivers are working hard to transport sugar beets. "Existing weather conditions require maximum efforts to deliver the entire crop obtained to processing enterprises." More than 35.5 million tons of beets have been delivered to sugar refineries. It is to be pointed out that 80 percent of the republic's motor transport enterprises have already met seasonal targets.

KAZAKHSTAN FULFILLS GRAIN DELIVERY REQUIREMENTS

AU311325 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 30 Oct 79 AU

[Text] In Kazakhstan's fields grain crops have been threshed. The last to finish that work were Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast farms that obtained the republic's highest yields. The press today published a report that Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast farmers overfulfilled their socialist pledges for selling grain to the state.

By today all oblasts have already successfully fulfilled the state plans for grain delivery. The largest amounts of it have been supplied by Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts. Moreover, Tselinogradskaya Oblast farmers have delivered more grain than ever. Unprecedented amounts of it have also been purchased at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kokchetavskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts.

Many farms in the republic are continuing to process grain on threshing floors and to truck it to elevators and grain reception centers. State granaries are still being filled with Kazakhstan's crops that this year are the most plentiful since the glorious reclamation of virgin lands.

The republic is about to complete the threshing of groats, grain and bean crops. The last 3,000 hectares of rice are still to be threshed. Ripe corn cobs have thus far not been gathered on one out of four hectares of the total. The gathering of industrial, vegetable and other late crops is also nearing completion. Kazakhstan's farmers are aspiring to bring in all crops by the nationwide holiday--the 62d anniversary of the Great October.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES SYRDARINSKIY OBKOM BUREAU SESSION

LD311329 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "People of the Golodnaya Steppe: Rely on Machines"]

[Excerpts] An enlarged session of Syrdarinskiy Obkom Bureau took place in Gulistan. Its participants--raykom secretaries, and leaders of farms, cotton ginning enterprises and agricultural organs--discussed questions linked with increasing the pace and improving the standard of cotton harvesting and procurement. V. A. Khaydurov, the obkom first secretary, delivered a report on the progress of the harvest.

Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the session.

BRIEFS

FAR EASTERN AGROCHEMICAL CONFERENCE--A conference of specialists of Far Eastern agrochemical services opened today in Khabarovsk. The conference will discuss methods of maintaining logs [pasportizatsiya] on fields and compiling fertilizer application plans with the help of electronic computing machines. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Oct 79 OW]